THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Polls in Louisiana to Open To-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—A telegram from New Orleans says that General Mower has received no suggestion from the President or General Grant to postpone the Louisian.. election. The polls will open to-morrow for the first election under the Military bill.

Affairs in Tennessee—The Election To-morrow—The Anticipated Troubles.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 26. — Governor Brownlow, in response to a telegram from Senator Fowler, from Nashville, requesting him to meet General Thomas there for consultation as to the election troubles, answers that General Cooper, of the State Guard, has all the authority to act in the premises, and refers all parties concerned to him. The Governor does not intend receding from the stand he has taken.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 26. — General Crawford, commanding this post, left for Nashville to-day with all his troops.

General Logan on Johnson.

General John A. Logan spoke at Cincinnati on Tuesday evening, and reviewed the course of the Democratic party during and since the war. He then passed to the review of the conduct of President Johnson. He (Jonnson) was elected by Republicans, and claimed to be a Republican. He had stated that treason must be made odious, and had promised to be the Moses of the colored people. No sooner had he come into power, however, than he undertook to reconstruct the Rebel States, and to do it in such a way as to leave loyal whites and blacks in the South at the mercy of the late Rebels. This was the issue between the President and Congress. The President sought to bring the Southern States back into the Union Rebel and foremost, while Congress was determined that when they come they must come loyal and foremost. He (General Logan) continued by saying that the Republican party was not responsible for the Rebellion, and if the Rebels did not get back to Congress for forty years, it would not be the fault of the Republicans. In examining the records of Andrew Johnson, we must examine that of the Democratic party. There was not an act of Andrew Johnson that had not been endorsed by the Democratic party. Every proclamation of amnesty he had issued releasing traitors from their accountability to the law had been endorsed by the Democratic party. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* would probably endorse all that he had done. Andrew Johnson had vetoed every measure passed by Congress in the interest of loyalty. He had performed no act since he became President that would not have been done by Jeff. Davis if he were President. He vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the Civil Rights bill, the Reconstruction bill, the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, and, in fact, vetoed every bill passed by Congress in the interest of loyalty. The General said he sometimes thought that Andrew Johnson ought not to be found too much fault with, because he had a little too much of—of the—Democratic platform, and might possibly have committed these errors unintentionally. (Laughter.) Johnson had violated the law and disgraced the Presidential chair. He had held drunken orgies in the White House; he had gone over the country like a reeling, drunken man, making a blackguard of himself wherever he had gone. He had attempted to disgrace the Government of the United States; and for his conduct, his immoralities, his violations of law, his efforts in favor of treason, his dishonesty in his professions, he ought to be impeached and hurled from the White House, as the devil was hurled over the battlements of Heaven.

Gloomy Forebodings by Wendell Phillips.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The Republican party is afflicted with half men and half-measures. When it should present a bold, strong front, it hesitates and is vacillating. It is in one of those periods of wavering just now. It is confronted in the Executive chair by a bold, unscrupulous opponent, who has plainly forfeited all claim to the office he is permitted to usurp and dishonor in the interest of treason and misrule. Republicans, as a body, are fully conscious of this, and desire his impeachment. Recently the tide in favor of impeachment seemed to be rapidly rising, so much so that even the *Times*, *Evening Post*, and many other half-way journals, were almost swept along by the flood. But the October and November elections are near at hand, and there is apparent again a disposition to dodge the question, and to avoid a plain responsibility. Massachusetts Republicans threaten impeachment, but do not make it an earnest, emphatic demand. The Republicans of this State are not likely to do more, if as much. We hold this shirking policy to be not only wrong in principle, but a wretched blunder in party management. Johnson impeached and out of office can add but one insignificant name and disgraced memoer to the Democratic party. He is not desired by that party distinctly within their fold. He is disowned and disclaimed by the *World*. But retained in office to the end of the term, with his remaining patronage to be manipulated by the Weeds, Sewards, and Raymonds, he is infinitely more serviceable to the enemies of Radicalism. In connection with trading Senators and Representatives, he has power enough le.t to give the political necessity theory of half-men and half-measures the show of plausibility.

The Philadelphia Convention of last year was apparently, for immediate results, a ridiculous failure. It is by no means certain, however, that with the lapse of another year it may not reassert itself with a strength sufficient to give victory in the Presidential campaign to the Democratic party, or to force Republicans to the level of Grant for a candidate. A Democratic victory in the name of Republicanism would be the most disastrous kind of defeat, To such a defeat the present Republican management strongly tends. It is as cruel and unjust to the loyalists of the South, black and white, as it is impolitic at the North.

It is not alone in dealing with the impeachment question that this shiftless, vacillating management is shown, but not less with the question of suffrage. The action of the Constitutional Convention of this State is one of the latest illustrations. By its adjournment the question is again carried beyond the November election to still greater uncertainty, whenever the vote shall finally be taken, by the close proximity of the next Presidential Gubernatorial elections. Having stultified itself by adopting an absurd, illogical report against political equality for women, the Convention now votes a prolonged adjournment on the plea of want of time, to complete leisurely its work after the election at which the revised Constitution should have been submitted. There are most urgent reasons, national as well as State why the question of negro suffrage should have been courageously met and triumphantly settled now.

It has as yet, reached but a preliminary stage at the South. There is no fundamental guarantee that this preliminary rule may not be reversed at the next step, and the blacks of the South be again disfranchised and practically re-enslaved. The question met and satisfactorily settled at this time here, and elsewhere at the North, would contribute largely to its final adjudication upon a correct basis throughout the South. The suffrage issue is definitely before the people of Ohio and Kansas (in the latter for women as well as colored men), and for the sake of justice to those who are now disfranchised, for the honor of the white citizens of those States, and on account of the national cause, we trust it may not suffer defeat.

The cause of impartial freedom and of universal suffrage is destined to go forward to complete victory. Agitation will not cease till this result is reached. The party that proves itself equal to our demand, and bravely meets the issue, will win and retain the sceptre of power. There is in this country no hereditary succession for parties, as elsewhere for kings. Let there be no more wavering.

Dr. L. P. Blackburn in Louisville.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Journal* of the 24th inst. contains the following somewhat curious paragraph:—

"DR. L. P. BLACKBURN, of Mississippi, a celebrated physician, and somewhat prominently identified with the late Confederate war, arrived at the Willard Hotel yesterday, on his return from Toronto, Canada, where he has been living in exile for the past three or four years. He is *en route* to New Orleans, in which city he established a great reputation, in the good old days of peace, as a master of that deadly malady, yellow fever. Dr Blackburn will reach the Crescent City just in the nick of time, and, we have no doubt, that his advice and practice will do much towards abating the epidemic, which is now producing such widespread alarm and death in that unfortunate metropolis. His family, who have been residing in Louisville for the past six months, will continue to make this city their home."

The Fort Pillow Affair—A Card from General N. B. Forrest.

To the Editor of the New York Times.

A correspondent of the *Times*, whose letter was published on the 25th inst., says:—

"At the time of the capture of Fort Pillow by the Rebel General Forrest, and the massacre of his entire garrison, General (then Colonel) Lawrence was in command of Fort Columbus, a point on the Mississippi river above Fort Pillow. Gen. Forrest, flushed with his victory and his murders, marched from Fort Pillow directly on Fort Columbus, notified Colonel Lawrence that the commander and garrison of Fort Pillow had been massacred, informed him that he commanded 10,000 troops and knew that he (Lawrence) had only 1000, and ordered him to surrender in one hour's time, or he and his command should share the fate which had been visited on the garrison at Fort Pillow."

I have hitherto borne in silence these outrage us assaults upon my character as a man and a soldier; but a decent regard for my own reputation, and a sense of duty to the brave gentlemen who fought under me during the war, will not permit me to remain silent any longer. I must, therefore, ask you to be pleased to allow me to say through the columns of the *Times*, that the charges made against me by your correspondent are utterly false, and that their falsity can be easily demonstrated by proof which is within easy reach.

The official report of the United States officer commanding at Fort Pillow, and the testimony reported by the Congressional Investigating Committee, of which Vice-President Wade was Chairman, show that the garrison consisted of only about 580 officers and men. Other proofs, which I can produce at any time, show that I captured and can account for more than 300 of these—sixty-five of them, who were badly wounded, having been delivered by me to the officer commanding a United States gunboat in the vicinity of the fort, and about 250 (an official descriptive list of whom is now in this city, in the possession of General Thomas Jordan), having been turned over by me to General Polk, at Demopolis, Alabama. Of these captured men ninety were negro soldiers. Nor were the rest of the garrison all killed; for many of them effected their escape, while others were drowned in the attempt. It will thus be seen that the proportion of killed was not greater than is usual in the case of so severe a fight, accompanied by a desperate assault and defense.

These facts are known to the Government of the United States, and acquit me, not only in the opinion of the President, Mr. Stanton, and Judge Holt, but in that of Congress, of any violation of the rules of civilized warfare. Otherwise I would have been long ago arrested and tried upon that charge. For my own part, conscious of my innocence, and knowing perfectly well that I have always waged war with the strictest regard to the usages of civilized nations, I have never shunned any investigation to which the Executive or Congress might subject my military conduct.

As to the absurd charge that I marched against Columbus with 10,000 men and demanded its surrender, with the threat that I would, in the event of refusal, "massacre" its garrison. I have only to say that I never was, during the war, within forty miles of Columbus, after its evacuation by the Confederates in 1862; and that the only troops which approached it at the time referred to, was a scouting party of less than 100 men; and that the official report of General Lawrence himself utterly disproves your correspondent's statements.

N. B. FORREST.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

Proceedings Against General Pillow for Acts Committed During the War.

From the Memphis Bulletin, Sept. 19.

Riddle, Coleman & Co. vs. Gideon J. Pillow and Others. This is an action and trespass brought by the plaintiffs against the defendants to recover $125,000 in damages on account of coal and other property alleged to have been taken by the defendants during the war.

Hon. Landon C. Haynes, counsel for the defendants, put in a plea of "general issue," "not guilty," and, secondly, a special plea for General Pillow and those acting under his authority, justifying the taking of the coal, etc., upon the ground that it was done as an act of war, and that the defendants were not liable to common law; but as the war was a civil war, that the people and inhabitants engaged in it were, in fact, and by the acknowledgment of the United States and foreign governments, a belligerent power; that General Pillow was in command of the army by which the property was taken; that it was applied to the use of the army for military purposes; and that he and all under his command were protected by virtue of belligerent rights in seizing the property sued for under the law of nations; and that no action or trespass would lie at common law in any civil court against any party to the war for doing an act in the exercise of belligerent powers.

The case was argued very fully by Hon. Landon C. Haynes for defendants, assisted by General Chalmers and Colonel Duncan K. McRae for the plaintiffs. There was a very full, and, as it seemed to us, very conclusive citation of authorities by the counsel for the defendants, and, if the plea is sustained, it puts an end to suits against the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate States Army for all acts done as acts of war in the late conflict. Associate Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, takes time to consider the pleas on the arguments and briefs of counsel, and will deliver his opinion perhaps during the present term of the Circuit Court now sitting in this city.

JEFF. DAVIS' TRIAL.

Chief Justice Chase to Preside—Programme of the Trial—Davis Sure of Acquittal in any Case—Position of the Chief Actors.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26.—It has now become definitely settled that the Davis trial will take place at the November term of the Circuit Court here. Judge Chase has expressed his intention of presiding, and if the Rebel ex-President does not fail to come to time on his straw bail, questions of great importance will arise which will require all the diplomacy and ability of the Chief Justice to evade and decide.

The opinion is expressed that, allowing Davis will appear, the trial will be shirked by the Government, and the prisoner will again be set at liberty on bail. There is reason, however, to contradict such an erroneous impression. Indications lead to the belief that the trial will be proceeded with, and a mass of the most important events connected with the history of the Rebellion disclosed. The counsel for defense will demand a trial, and if the Government urge as an excuse not ready, the court will express its intention to remain in session a sufficient time to prepare; failing in this, a *nolle pros.* will be entered by which the discharge of the prisoner may be effected. The latter is not likely, and the trial, which the nation at large demand, will be proceeded with. Davis can scarcely be convicted. With Chase on the bench and Davis in the prisoner's box, and the right of secession in question, a drama of great national interest will be presented, in which the actors will have to study well their parts.

Reported Visit of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln to New York Under an Assumed Name.

It has been currently reported in this city during the past few days that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, wife of the late President, has been since Saturday last at an up-town hotel, under the assumed name of Mrs. Clarke. Her visit to the city, it is alleged, is for the purpose of disposing of a large quantity of female wearing apparel and jewelry, in order to replenish a nearly exhausted purse, her present income only amounting to about $1700. These articles cost at least $7000, but the Broadway firm to whom they are consigned do not expect to realize more than about $4000, which, invested in the State of Illinois, where Mrs. Lincoln now resides, will yield her an additional income of $400. Conspicuous among these trappings late of semi-royalty are a set of fine Russian sables; several lace and India shawls, a point lace dress, and parasol cover, and a solitaire diamond ring. Mrs. Clarke or Mrs. Lincoln seemed anxious to preserve her incognito, judging from the directions given to her agents, and evidently shrank from the inevitable notoriety in thus publicly parting with the souvenirs of her White House days.—*N. Y. World.*

A ROMANTIC CASE.

Seduction, Perjury, and Final Marriage.

The Hoyt seduction case, which has engaged the attention of the Court of Sessions, Judge Robertson presiding, since Monday, was yesterday brought to a sudden and somewhat romantic termination by the marriage of the "high contracting parties" in Court. The prisoner, James B. Hoyt, a young man of quite respectable standing, was indicted for the seduction of a Miss Law under promise of marriage, and having refused the only atonement—marriage—for the injury he had done her, was placed on trial upon the criminal charge. One of the points relied upon by the prisoner to secure an acquittal, was a belief in his inability to prove the previous unchaste character of the girl. For this purpose he introduced a witness named Alfred Haight, who testified to criminal acts, but when, however, he came to be subjected to cross-examination, he so contradicted himself as to satisfy all present that he was telling a wicked and deliberate falsehood. He left the witness-stand, and proceeded to the vestibule of the Court House, where he heard expressions of belief on all sides that he had perjured himself, and other remarks not very complimentary to his character. Soon afterwards he expressed a desire to make a full and free retraction of all he had said in regard to the young lady upon the witness-stand. Meantime the Court had adjourned. The news of Haight's confession was received with perfect astonishment by the counsel for Hoyt, who at once determined to withdraw from the case and leave the prisoner to his fate. They visited him in jail and informed him of the sudden turn affairs had taken, and of their inability to do anything more in his case. The young man was somewhat dumbfounded at first, but soon regained sufficient composure to propose an offer of marriage. The counsel encouraged the suggestion as the only means of escape left to him from the State Prison, and when the Court reassembled in the afternoon—after Haight had publicly withdrawn his evidence—made the offer to the District Attorney and Mr. Beach. They were not entirely pleased with the proposition, but submitted it to the young lady. She consulted with her friends—they opposed the marriage; two sisters, very estimable and worthy ladies, who had nobly stood by the unfortunate girl through all the solemn hours of the trial, beseeched her with tears not to marry the prisoner under circumstances such as had been developed on the trial, but the poor, wronged, and injured girl—with a mother's tender love for her offspring, and a heart not yet dead to the unworthy cause of all her misery—gave such reasons for the step that silenced counsel, friends, relatives, and all in their opposition to the union, and consented to the marriage. Meantime, while these whisperings and negotiations, conducted with sobs and tears, were going on, the vast audience in the court-room remained silent and interested spectators of the scene. Scarcely a person in the crowded assembly at first approved the union; but when it was at last known that the young girl had consented to rescue the object of her heart's youthful affections from a prison, all suddenly reversed their judgment—love won the victory over reason—and nearty applause greeted the appearance of Rev. Dr. Baldwin, who had been sent for to perform the marriage ceremony. The young man, a prisoner but a moment before, walked over to his bride, and a few words passed between them; the Reverend Doctor took his position on the right of Judge Robertson, and the young couple presented themselves at the altar. The Judge was the first to break the stillness of the solemn scene. He remarked that the conclusion of the trial could not but be regarded as fortunate for all the parties concerned. It would seem, from the evidence in the case, that the defendant had been misled by the falsehood of certain parties, and had mistrusted the integrity and fidelity of the young lady. A witness had been produced here tending to confirm such an impression, but he has come into court and made a full and free retraction of his evidence in regard to the virtue and character of the complainant; and the defendant has become satisfied that he has been misled, and desires to make all the reparation in his power by a public performance of the ceremony of marriage. It is within the province of the law to suspend the proceedings of the trial by the marriage of the parties, and they are now so suspended. Rev. Dr. Baldwin then married the parties. The scene was most impressive. During the whole of the solemn service the utmost quiet reigned; all hearts seemed deeply touched by the spectacle, and tears coursed down many a quivering cheek. Then the prison gates were thrown open—the parties left the court room arm-in-arm, and the marriage altar became again the tribunal of human justice.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times, 25th.*

JAPAN.

The New Ports—Official Notification by the Gorojui.

The Japan *Times* published the following translations of an edict by the Gorojui, respecting the opening of the new ports in 1868, and its covering letter:—

July 7, 1867.—Sir: We beg to inform you that the inclosed proclamation has been issued to the whole nation on the subject of the opening of the port of Hiogo and the cities of Yedo and Osaka, concerning which I and my colleagues conferred with you lately at Osaka.

When the port which is to be opened on the west coast is fixed upon, we shall proclaim that also. I have, etc.,

OGASAWARA IKI NO KAMI.

His Excellency Sir Harry S. Parkes, K. C. B., etc.

PROCLAMATION.

In consequence of the intended opening of Hiogo on the 1st of January next, from which date foreigners will also reside in the towns of Yedo and Osaka for the purpose of trade, it is hereby notified that the produce of all parts of the country may freely be brought to those places and freely disposed of.

This is to be notified throughout the Government territory, the Daimios' territories, and the temple territories.

The Japan *Times* says:—"We should be glad to be assured that the expressions in the Notification—"the produce of all parts of the country may *freely* be brought to the ports, and *freely* disposed of,' are really *bona fide* and expressive of the intentions of the Government of the Tycoon. There, it is true, a little circumstance, a mere straw, to show the direction of the political current, which may mean more than it seems at first sight. Some silk has arrived with different colored paper 'tares,' and the traders affirm that the colors indicate the districts from which comes the silk. The dyes are very bad, and if the hanks get the least damp, the colors stain them; but we are certain that if our silk buyers could be well assured that the colored bands served different Daimios as passports for their produce, which cleared the Tycoon's inland customs' stations, one and all would be glad enough to put up with the extra trouble of having the bands removed before packing. But we have no positive knowledge on the subject."

In addition to the notification given above, the following has for some time been posted up in Yedo:—"When foreigners visit shops, eating-houses, theatres, and other places of entertainment, etc., in the streets of Yedo, they are not to be treated in a rude and abrupt or objectionable manner. The import of this is to be communicated to all the street officials, without exception." This augurs well for our reception when we go to take up our residence in the capital of the Tycoon. The place of that residence, we hear, is almost determined on. The Government has selected a site called Teopodz, on the right bank of the Fukugawa. Sir Harry Parkes wants an adjacent place, but this is covered with Japanese houses, whereas the site they propose is bare, or nearly so. The situation is a good one, and we expect to hear immediately that preparations for our receptions there are begun.

MEXICO.

Admiral Tegethoff Annoyed by the Delays of the Mexican Government—Exciting Political Canvass in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 19, via Havana Sept. 26.—Vice-Admiral Tegethoff's immediate return to Austria is nearly determined on, if the remains of Maximilian be not delivered soon. General Porfirio Diaz accepts the candidature, and his adherents are organizing. A furious electioneering campaign is now going on.

GENERAL HANCOCK.

His Views of His New Field of Duty—He Will "Execute the Law in Letter and in Spirit"—Failure of the Attempt to Identify Him with the Copperhead Party.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The presence of General Hancock in this city, and the fact that he soon assumes command of the Fifth Military District, has given rise to much speculation as to the course he will pursue in his new sphere of duty. In renewing the other day a very pleasant acquaintance, formed and perpetuated amid the perils and hardships of the field and march, your correspondent had an opportunity of reassuring himself of what he was fully confident before, to wit, that General Hancock, like all the rest of the District Commanders, will, like a true soldier, execute the laws of Congress in letter and in spirit. "A soldier," said he, "knows no higher authority than the law he is required to execute, and while I would very cheerfully receive and probably accept any suggestions from my military superiors which did not conflict with the spirit of the law, yet whenever such suggestions or orders involved a grave responsibility, which I alone must assume, I should certainly exercise my own discretion. As to the legitimate execution of the law ever becoming oppressive or tyrannical," he continued, "depends much upon whether it meets with resistance, either passive or open. Under such circumstances, the strict performance of a soldier's duty may be construed by those whom it affects as oppressive; but a quiet submission to the execution of the acts of Congress in spirit and letter will obviate all appearance of either oppression or tyranny."

He further remarked:—"As to registration and the elections, I have made no recommendations. Inasmuch as the responsibility is not mine until I formally assume command, it would be a matter of indelicacy for me to advise a certain course, where another must assume that responsibility. Congress having fixed the first of October as the period when registration must close, it would certainly be incumbent upon me, were I in command, to see that requirement complied with. And the registration and revision being both complete in Louisiana, and the election ordered, it would require grave reasons of public necessity to induce me to make any change, were I already on the ground."

Referring to the effect of the Amnesty Proclamation, he said:—"That I regard as entirely another issue, having nothing to do with my duty under the law. I cannot interfere with its execution in any event, unless presented in such a shape as would involve a conflict with the positive provisions of the law, when, the responsibility being mine, the decision must be mine also."

General Hancock does not seek occasion in any way to give expression to his views, but he speaks his sentiments frankly and without concealment; and knowing the public anxiety to ascertain his feelings on this subject, I have taken the liberty of thus presenting some of the prominent points of his conversation, confident that I am doing him no injustice, unless it be in my inability to present them to the public with the same degree of soldierly candor and convincing earnestness with which General Hancock impresses all with whom he converses.

Some very unwise and indiscreet persons attempted, in the serenade to General Hancock last night, to give the affair a political *status* by attaching to it a Copperhead odor. But General Hancock himself so strongly discountenanced such an attempt, not only by the tone of his speech, but by the selection, through his friends, of General Cobb, of Wisconsin, a former comrade in arms, and one of the most radical of the Republican members of Congress, to make the presentation address, that all efforts to identify the occasion or the hero of it with any disloyal political influences resulted in a dead failure. The few birds of that feather who sought the rigorous atmosphere of that brilliant and loyal soldier, soon disappeared and kept out of sight when they heard the announcement from his own lips that he "knew no authority or duty higher than the law he was ordered to execute." Even the specious apology of Hon. R. J. Walker, who made the concluding speech (and whose son served long and faithfully as a staff officer with General Hancock) was clothed in a wet blanket by the soldierly utterances that had preceded him. When General Hancock stepped to the lights and bade the crowd good night, the serenade to him was at an end, and the crowd so understood it; for though there were some calls for Black and others, yet the two unknown and unasked individuals who did attempt to speak, were cried down by the confusion of the crowd, which declined to listen to any one after General Hancock had disappeared. He soon after repaired to the residence of General Grant, where, with other officers, he spent the evening.

So disgusted were some of the admirers of the Johnsonian policy with the failure to identify General Hancock with their party, that they sought consolation in another direction, and two or three hundred of them followed one of the bands to the White House, where they had no trouble in getting a dose that suited from his Excellency, who prescribed, as usual, copious doses of "Constitution" for the "perils of the country." Lest it might be misunderstood, and the remedy kill the patient, he repeated the prescription several times.

It is to be regretted that some people and some journals, who profess to be proud of the fact that they sustained General Hancock (among others) during the war, should so lack in judgment and discretion now as to seek to identify him exclusively with that party which did not sustain him during the war; or that they should be so lacking in their appreciation of the proprieties of his position as to expect from him in advance an announcement of how he will act until the circumstances which require action shall arise. His assurance that he "will execute the law in letter and spirit" ought to satisfy the most anxious. And those who suppose that General Hancock, any more than General Grant or General Sheridan or General Sickles, will so act as to tarnish in the least degree a brilliant reputation and fame, achieved through fire and blood, and more precious than life itself, greatly mistake the soldier and the man.—*N. Y. Times.*

Serenade to General Sigel.

General Franz Sigel has lately taken up a suburban residence in the village of Morrisania. Last evening the citizens of German birth resident in the vicinity of his new home, testified the endurance of their regard for him by giving him a cordial and pleasant welcome to their neighborhood. No politics mingled in the reception. It was a purely social gathering, and was very pleasant and enjoyable. All the organized societies of the place took part in it, including the Morrisania Liederkrantz, the Morrisania German Maennerchor, the Melrose Germania Maennerchor, the Melrose Union Maennerchor, the Melrose Liederteifel, and the Morrisania Quartette Club. These marched from a temporary headquarters to the house of Gen. Sigel, on Seventh avenue, between Eighth and Ninth street, where, after a performance of national airs, General Sigel appeared, and was welcomed in an appropriate and eloquent address by Mr. Maligaon, President of the Germania Fire Insurance Company. In response, the General simply congratulated himself upon the kindly feeling shown towards him, and briefly referred to the record of his countrymen during the Rebellion. They had been on the side of that national freedom, and had bravely aid in the struggle for that peace which he believed had been finally assured. Mr. Maligaon then, on behalf of a Committee, presented a beautiful bouquet to Mrs. Sigel, who gracefully acknowledged the compliment. Remarks were subsequently made to the assembled throng by a number of gentlemen. It was quite late before the multitude dispersed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 110¾@110⅞.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 113⅛@114.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109@109⅛.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 109¼@109⅜.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107⅝@107¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅝@107¾.
United States 10-40s, 99⅝@99¾.
June and July 7·30s, 106⅝@106¾.
Market dull.

SECOND EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Interesting Political News.

SICKLES AND HANCOCK.

The American Mechanics.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—The Democratic City Convention which was elected yesterday, meets this evening, to nominate a candidate for Mayor in place of Chapman. The delegates are nearly all pledged in favor of Robert T. Banks. Previously nominated when it was contemplated last winter to change the city charter, he will, undoubtedly, be renominated. He is a Democrat.

The *Gazette*, the leading Democratic organ, expresses great dissatisfaction with the recent judicial nomination and to-day proposes running an independent ticket. The Republican State Central Committee has recommended a thorough reorganization of the party, and advises the nomination of a ticket for all offices throughout the city and State. This being done, the idea of contesting the constitutionality of the new officers, when chosen, will be abandoned. Nearly all the Conservatives and many dissatisfied Democrats will unite with them. John Wethered, Walter Fernandis, Owden Bowie, and ex-Governor Pratt are the Democratic aspirants for Governor. Charles M. Groynn, Albert Ritchie, and Bernard Carter, of the same party, for Attorney-General of the State.

The National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics was in session here on Wednesday last, and the following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year:—Councillor, Joseph H. Shinn, of New Jersey; Vice-Councillor, John Perkins, Jr., of Maryland; Secretary, Amor S. Redstreake, of Pennsylvania; Treasurer, John Walker, Jr., of Delaware; Protector, William C. Kassen, of Maryland; Doorkeeper, Edward S. Andrews, of New Jersey.

The National Councillor appointed the following:—Deputies and Installing Officers—Geo. E. Haines, E. S. Andrews, John W. Holden, Joshua Maris. Finance Committee—John Perkins, Christian Sharer, Franklin Supplee, John W. Holden, James H. Caleley, James C. Pierson, George Fry, William B. French. On Constitution—A. S. Redstreake, Oliver Sparks, George W. Bein. On Printing—William Nicholas, A. S. Redstreake, E. L. Seely. On Ritual—Samuel Oliver, and A. Sparks.

A meeting of all the Israelites is called here to raise means and aid for the yellow fever sufferers in Louisiana, Texas, and elsewhere South.

The Baltimore City Council passed resolutions offering the hospitalities of the city to Generals Sickles and Hancock, on their arrival here.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 25.—Yesterday morning at half-past 1 o'clock the extensive tobacco factory owned by Reuben Rayland, Esq., situated at the corner of Byrne and Halifax streets, Petersburg, Va., was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding the indefatigable exertions of the fire department, the entire building, stock, fixtures, and about $5000 worth of valuable lumber, was entirely consumed. The machinery was valued at about $75,000, making a total loss of $200,000, which was insured to the amount of about $90,000. This unfortunate calamity has thrown out of employment about three hundred hands, white and black. It was evidently the work of an incendiary, as the fire was communicated to the basement, and to the third story of the building. The adjoining buildings were at times in great danger, but were fortunately saved from destruction.

Another effort is about being made, after numerous and expensive failures, to raise the Rebel ram Merrimac from the bed of the Elizabeth river, where she has remained a dangerous obstacle to safe navigation, ever since her sudden demise, shortly after the famous combat with the Monitor. All the guns, anchors, chains, etc., have been removed by the wreckers employed by the Government, and it is expected that when what remains of the ram is raised, a large quantity of valuable metal will be brought to light. Blasting has at times been resorted to, but the hull of the ram remains persistently in its resting-place, and has, so far, bid defiance to the mechanical contrivances devised to sever her timbers and break up the stout sides of the once formidable craft. Some of the wreckers, with an eye to speculation, have secured the iron prow of the ram, and are now extensively advertising it for sale, with a view to obtaining a large sum for its possession from some museum, or relic-stricken society.

The following order has just been issued by Major-General Schofield:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Sept. 23, 1867. —General Orders No. 67.—First. All Persons in this Military District who were subject to parole upon the surrender of the Confederate armies at the close of the late war, and who avoided giving their paroles by exiling themselves or otherwise, are hereby required to take the prescribed parole within thirty days after the publication of this order.

Second. The parole oath will be administered and certified by any military commissioner. It will be signed and certified in duplicate, one copy to be given to the person taking the parole and the other sent to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. M. SCHOFELD, U. S. A.

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Billiard Match in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—The billiard match last night for the championship of Ohio, the golden cue, and $500, was won by Trawley, of Cleveland, against Ackerman, of Cincinnati, by 251 points. The largest run was made by Trawley, being 410 points. The average was about 16 for Trawley and 15 for Ackerman. Trawley now holds the cue over all competitors.

The Yellow Fever in Mobile.

MOBILE, Sept. 27.—Nine cases of yellow fever were reported here in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday, and five cases on the previous day.

The Removal of the Supreme Court Judges of Texas.

A despatch some days since said that General Griffin's order removing the Judges of the Supreme Court of Texas had been revoked. The statement was only partly true, and it is thus explained in the Galveston *Bulletin*:—

"By mistake we published, yesterday, paragraphs Nos. 1 and 2 only of Special Order No. 171. From the first of these two paragraphs it was shown that that portion of Special Order No. 169, removing the Judges of the Supreme Court of Texas, was revoked, which is correct. The reason for revoking this portion relating to the Supreme Judges was that it appointed E. J. Davis the Chief Justice. This General Griffin afterwards ascertained he had not the authority to do. But there was a third paragraph to Special Order No. 171, which was not published. This third paragraph again and finally removes the old Judges and makes the reappointments without naming the Chief Justice."

Death of a Centenarian.

Mrs. Mary Arnold, probably the oldest woman in the United States, died at her residence in Douglas street, Brooklyn, on the 25th inst., at the advanced age of 110 years. Mrs. Arnold was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1758, and moved to Long Island in 1794, where she dwelt until her death. She was the mother of eight children, five of whom are still living, the eldest being seventy, and the youngest fifty-five years of age.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Sept. 27, 1867.

There is a good demand for money. Call loans are placed on best securities at 7 per cent. First-class commercial paper is scarce, and ranges at from 7 to 9 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled.

Government bonds were inactive. 6s of 1881 sold at 111¼, a slight advance. 99½ was bid for 10-40s; 106¼ for June 7·30s; 113⅜ for '62 5-20s; 109 for '64 5-20s; 119¾ for '65 5-20s; and 107¼ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 98¾.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50¾, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 57¼, a decline of ¼; and Catawissa preferred at 27½, no change; 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 52¾ for Pennsylvania; 62½ for Norristown; 57¼ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 41 for Elmira preferred; and 27¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 64½ was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12½ for Hestonville; and 30½ for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 107 was bid for Seventh National; 240 for North America; 57 for Commercial; 58 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 78 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 60 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 40@40¼, a decline. 13 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 26½ for preferred do.; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143½; 11 A. M., 143¼; 12 M., 143¼; 1 P. M., 143⅜, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is in good demand at 7 per cent., and next to nothing is done cheaper. The demand for commercial paper is small at 5 for best, and 8 and 10 for second grade. The Sub-Treasury has bought freely of 7·30s, and placed the money at the command of borrowers, but it does not produce the expected relief. The balance at the Sub-Treasury shows an increase while this process has been going on, but it will disappear when the accounts are sent to Washington. The Boston banks are short $1,750,000 of legal-tenders, and it is understood in bank circles that the New England banks, as a mass, have still to prepare for the quarterly statement. The remote country banks have commenced to draw for their balances."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Tuesday says:—

"The demand for money was not pressing to-day and in some quarters it was reported quite light; but, taking one day with another, the banks have as much paper offered to them as they are able to take, and the character of the demand is virtually too much in the shape of renewals for a strictly healthy market. Currency is daily working closer, and rates of interest are firm at 86@10 per cent. for first-class paper. In the open market money is readily taken at 10@12 per cent. on ample security. Exchange is in good demand, with diminished receipts, and rates are firmer at par buying and 50c. premium selling. Some checks were drawn at one-tenth premium."

—The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of Boston:—

	Sept. 23.	*Sept. 16.*
Capital	$41,900,000	$41,900,000
Loans	97,022,167	97,922,483
Specie	487,016	453,029
Legal-tenders	13,864,108	13,438,922
Due from other banks	14,038,625	30,353,900
Due to other banks	13,090,023	13,461,177
Deposits	35,198,755	35,609,369
National circulation	24,891,369	24,817,759
State circulation	259,122	259,723

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

300 sh Leh N stk..... 40 | 50 sh Leh N stk..... 40
200 do..... 40

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 6s '81..... 111¼
$50 U S 7-30s...Jy....c. 106⅝
$50 do...Jy....c. 106⅝
$300 Pa 6s, 2 series..... 105
$500 City 6s, New....c. 101
$500 do. Old..... 98⅛
$500 C & Am 6s, '83...c. 90
$500 N Penna 7s..... 89
2 sh Penna R..... 53
4 sh Leh Zinc..... 42¾
100 sh Cata Pf.....b60. 27⅛
200 do.....ls.b60. 27⅝
100 sh Read R.....55. 50⅜
26 sh Leh V R..... 57⅛
19 do..... 57⅜
100 sh Lehigh N stk... 40
50 do..... 40
100 do.....s5wn.. 40½
100 do...s5wn.ls. 40¾

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¼@

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

American Wastefulness

From the N. Y. Times.

Americans are playing the part of the prodigal son with their inheritance. The immense resources of the country are wasted, and its splendid capabilities neglected, with heedless recklessness. As a people, we are lavish beyond any other in our personal habits and ways of living. The extravagance of the rich in dress, equipages, and entertainments is noticeable at home, and too often generates abroad into an ostentation more conspicuous than creditable. The well-to-do classes imitate them in spending large sums and wasting much time upon their personal enjoyments. And there are thousands, especially in the cities, whose indulgence in coarse material pleasures is permanently fed at the expense of public order and by violations of law.

It is rightly said that in the mere matter of eating and drinking, a Frenchman would live upon what an American wastes. We are not improved by foreign example, for that of thrift set by the German additions to our population is neutralized by the improvidence of Irish immigrants. Such private profusion of course tolerates and encourages spendthrift habits in those who control the public money. The people find it easier to grumble at heavy taxes than to hold their servants to that strict economy which is no rule for their own private expenditure. Certainly no one expects to find a Cato among aldermen—but one chief reason why their clumsy aping of a Sybarite's ways is laughed at, yet endured, is that the citizens think Sybaritism a very nice thing, and are absorbed in pursuing the wealth that may buy its delights for themselves.

Much of this wastefulness is due to the ease with which the means of life may be acquired in this country, seeming to make accumulation needless. If Americans were not born liberal, as most of them are, they would become so through the riches readily drawn from resources that appear inexhaustible. To begin with, we are as a nation among the largest landholders of the world. The whole boundless continent is ours, or we regard it as ours in reversion by manifest destiny. How have we used that part of this splendid area of which we have had possession? It is wise policy to sell the public domain at low prices to actual settlers, since a producing, taxpaying voter is worth more to the Government than an unimproved square league of land. But is it wise to lavish it in donations to the several States, or to give it away without stint to grand speculators in railways, thus building up colossal fortunes in the next generation for the successors of those who have the boldness to ask and the cunning to gain endowments so liberal from Congress? Since what is granted to one cannot be refused to another, will not enterprising men enough be found to persuade the Government that it needs twice as many Pacific Railroads as the four that are now working their way across the continent by the aid of its bonds and its lands?

Before the national domain passes entirely into the hands of private citizens, it would be well that legislation should provide in the public interest against its wasteful management by the future owners. Upon large considerations of national advantage, the forests and streams of the country need that protection which settlers neither can nor will give them. The forests of any region are important not only for their timber, but also in their relations to climate, and in their influence over the regularity and even the existence of its water courses. There are arid plains in Europe which were once thickly-wooded and therefore fertile regions, as there are vast expanses in our Western territory which only need trees to make them habitable and productive. Now to the pioneer a tree is a natural enemy, useful merely for fences and firewood, and to be swept off the face of the earth as soon as possible. So too of our rivers and smaller streams. Salmon once abounded in all the Eastern rivers, from which even the shad are now retreating, as the trout are vanishing from the brooks, through the multiplication of mills and of manufactories with their poisonous tribute to the waters. The preservation of such an important article of food as fish is not too small a subject for the care of the Governments in Europe, and is certainly worth some attention from our own before it is too late. A system of laws in the several States for the conservation of the forests, founded on detailed surveys, and supported by uniform and stringent provisions for the protection and, where necessary, the reintroduction of fish and game, would save important sources of national wealth from destruction.

This carelessness in dealing with our original abundance extends to those contributions to the national prosperity which pour in from abroad through the channels of immigration. That steady accession of capital and productive power is too much suffered to run to waste through neglect of judicious distribution. Immigrants present the widest variety of capacity, training, and habits of life. These should be thoroughly utilized by special direction to climates and soils where the most could be made of their respective experience. The hardy cultivators who converge to this port from the far-apart lands of wheat, the olive and the vine, should not be left unaided to find their way to the regions where they would be most at home and most useful. Such a regulation of this ever-flowing stream of national wealth as to draw the greatest possible benefit from it, would justify the establishment of a separate Bureau at Washington for the diffusion of information abroad, and the proper settlement of those who seek their new homes among us. The practice of the Mormons, who find their account in seeking out the superstitious element in Europe and transplanting it carefully to Deseret, is certainly worth counterworking by imitation, on a greater scale and for higher purposes, by an enlightened Government.

Nor is the development of our hidden springs of wealth conducted with any less wastefulness than attends the use of these open and superficial ones. National and State mining schools, for instance, ought to exist to give accuracy to research and authority to processes in the unfolding of our mineral riches, thus preventing such wild and immoral enhancements of speculation as those by which petroleum and gold have recently made luckless Aladdins of so many thousands. Our cumbrous and costly system of taxation is another instance of wastefulness in financial management. Probably it is at this point that public reform will begin. And as the pressure of taxation, under the best system, must compel private thrift, we may have to thank the war, too, for reviving this positive prudence, which is as essential as more conspicuous virtues to the prosperity of a nation.

The European Situation.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is not many days since, in commenting on the Peace Congress at Geneva, we stated to our readers that, as the natural and necessary result of that meeting, we might expect very soon to hear of fresh insurrections or assassinations in Europe. Sooner almost than we expected facts have justified our fears. Riots of a serious character have taken place in Manchester and in Dublin, and mob violence has robbed the law of its rightful property. Garibaldi, the king of filibusters, has put himself at the head of his handful of liberators, and, in the vain attempt to get up a second Aspromonte, has landed himself in prison in Alessandria. The Emperor Louis Napoleon, fearful lest the Roman question should enter upon a new phase without his intervention, hurries his troops to the aid of his ally and *protégé*, King Victor Emanuel. Bismark, chuckling over the general confusion, and rejoicing particularly at the prospect of seeing the hands of his great political antagonist tied, bursts out in language of open defiance, telling Germany and the world that there is no power strong enough to hinder the union of the Fatherland, and no power paltry enough to make the attempt. The British police outwitted by a Fenianism which was supposed to be dead; the Italian people, clamorous for Rome, and Garibaldi in prison for attempting to give effect to their wishes; Napoleon threatening another occupation of the Holy City; Bismark waiting to pronounce the unity of Germany, and the Government of the Czar ready to revolutionize the entire East of Europe—such is the situation at the present moment.

The central difficulty—the focus from which revolution is all but certain to radiate over the continent—is Rome. Garibaldi has a second time failed in making Rome the capital of Italy. The hero of a hundred fights, the man to whom Italy and Italy's king owe more than they owe to any other, is in prison; but the Roman question, with which the name of Garibaldi is now intimately and inseparably associated, demands solution as loudly, nay, more loudly than ever. The Italian Government has imprisoned the popular hero; but will the Italian people give their consent either to his continued confinement or to his trial? We have no sympathy with filibusters in any country or in any cause; and Garibaldi, as we have said already, is a filibuster of the purest type; but we do not forget that the cause which Garibaldi represents, and in which he has once again signally miscalculated, is a cause which is popular with all ranks and classes of Italians, from the prince to the peasant. We have never believed that Garibaldi would be allowed to take Rome; but we have not been without good reason for believing that there was collusion between the Garibaldi party and the Government, and that it was the fixed determination of the Government to make use of the insurrectionary movement and make themselves master of Rome. Events have been miscalculated by Garibaldi. They have, also, unless we greatly mistake, been miscalculated by the Government of Italy. We cannot resist the conviction that the Sphynx of the Tuileries has outwitted them both. It is difficult to believe that Garibaldi would have made the attempt if he had not had some understanding with the Italian Government. It is as difficult to believe that such an understanding could exist, unless there had been a conviction on the part of the Italian Government that Napoleon would not interfere. Napoleon has interfered, and the Roman question presents itself in a new phase; but it is as full of difficulty as ever.

How this question is to be settled, or to what complications it may yet give birth, it is impossible to say. Napoleon has resolved to send troops and war vessels to Italy "to aid the King's Government." Does the King's Government wish such aid? What, if under the guise of "aid to the King's Government," we have another French occupation of Rome? Napoleon, it is to be borne in mind, can make mistakes now. What if Italy should resent such aid; and openly and doggedly resist it? What if the alliance which proved so destructive to Austria should be resumed, and more acceptable aid should be found by the Italians in the strong arm of Prussia? What if, in the confusion, South Germany, which is by no means unwilling, should, by a little gentle pressure, be constrained to enter the Northern Union? What if Russia, impatient of further restraint, should march her armies southward and settle the Eastern question at once? If Napoleon, by armed force, interfere in the affairs of Italy, it will, unless we sadly miscalculate, be the grandest mistake of his life.

Napoleon's Intervention in the Roman Question.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Louis Napoleon has once more averted the blow which threatened to crush the secular power of the Papacy. But for this intervention, the fall of the temporal power would have been certain. A large number of the Papal troops had been gained over for the cause of Garibaldi, and the few volunteers which are in the Papal service would certainly not have withstood long the thousands of volunteers whom Garibaldi, as he has shown on many occasions, can call together at a few days' notice. But for Napoleon's intervention, Garibaldi would never have been arrested, but the Government which accepted from his hand the two Sicilies and a part of the Papal territory as a present, which last year gave him the command of an entire army corps, which has frequently declared its intention to annex the Papal States, would long ago have sent Garibaldi at the head of an army against Rome, could it have emancipated itself from the influence of France.

France did not confine herself to ordering the arrest of Garibaldi, but, as the Atlantic telegraph announces, at once despatched troops to Rome in order to again garrison her, and prevent an insurrection of the people. This step is in open violation of the treaty concluded in 1864 between France and Italy, by which France consented to withdraw her troops if Italy would prevent an invasion of the Papal territory. Italy has been compelled to strictly execute her part of the treaty, while France has never paid to it the least respect on her part. The French Government has of late repeatedly intimated that any new danger to the city of Rome would at once lead to a return of the French troops. Only a few weeks ago a French general reviewed the French volunteers at Rome, telling them that they were still regarded as French troops, and exhorting them to defend the Papal territory. Thus Louis Napoleon continues to act in open violation of the very principle which he, first of the monarchs of Europe, endeavored to introduce into European politics. Whenever great complications arose which it seemed France could make use of for her aggrandizement, Napoleon made himself the champion of the national aspirations. He did not satisfy the leaders of the great Liberal party, but it was readily recognized that he proclaimed a principle which was much more profitable to the progress of Liberalism than the principles professed by the statesmen of the old school. But while aspiring at the honor of being called a Liberal, he has hardly missed an occasion to violate his own principles. We need not dwell at length on his expedition against the Mexican Republic, or on the long occupation of the city of Rome by French troops, or his desire stealthily to obtain territory from Prussia. All these moves are still in the remembrance of our readers.

In Italy, Napoleon has for the present carried his point; Garibaldi is a prisoner, his volunteers have suppressed, a riot in Florence has been promptly dispersed. But this is not the end of the Garibaldian movement. The Italian people smart under the affront which France has offered to them. They only need a Bismark to destroy their disgraceful servitude to France; and the greater the arrogant claims of France are, the sooner the Italian people will learn to spurn them.

Personal Representation.

From the N. Y. Independent.

It is not a gratifying result of the workings of our republican institutions in this country, that almost every change which has been made in their constitutional arrangements has been for the worse. We mean in the States; for the changes in the National Constitution have been such as restored it to the condition in which its framers supposed they had left it, or to which they hoped it would soon be brought by the necessary course of events. But in the States the alterations in the fundamental laws have been, in almost every instance, mischievous. The healthy operation of republican institutions should place at the head of affairs, and in the legislative and judicial posts, the men the most eminent for their talents, experience, and peculiar training for such responsibilities. And in the earlier days of our history, and up to a comparatively recent date, this was measurably the case.

There were violent party divisions, and elections were carried on with great acrimony; but the men elected were, as a general thing, the best that the parties afforded. All that is necessary to prove this fact is to glance at the list of the governors, judges, senators, and assemblymen of this State fifty years ago, and those holding those places within the last twenty. Without meaning any reflection on many very respectable men who have held those offices of later years, it will not be generally denied that they can hardly be put in the same category with the two Clintons, John Jay, Morgan Lewis, and Daniel D. Tompkins; with Kent, Ambrose Spencer, Brockholst Livingston, and Egbert Benson; or with the eminent men who used to make the Senate and Assembly of New York dignified and distinguished deliberative bodies.

It certainly seems anomalous that, as the country grows great, the men who manage its affairs grow smaller. But it is not so strange as it seems; for it grows out of the conventions of later times, which have put the nomination of candidates into the hands of small men (or worse than small), who naturally so manage matters as to answer the purposes of themselves and their class. The smallness of the electoral districts has had a marked effect in forcing the growth of small men. When the districts were larger, it was essential that the candidates should be men of some mark, of whom everybody in an extensive district should have heard at least; and the great mass of voters never dreamed of reaching those heights themselves. By the subdivision of the constituency, little men look larger; and by a well-understood arrangement as many of them are to enjoy the legislative offices, in due rotation, as the limitations of human life will allow. This constant succession of insignificant men, invested with fearful powers for good and evil, creates the materials for the bribery and corruption which threaten to eat out the vitals of the State. They were never heard of before, they pocket what they can get, they disappear to make way for a fresh supply of hungry mediocrity, and are heard of no more. Their temptation is great just in proportion to their obscurity. The remedy is so to arrange matters that none but men with characters to lose shall be sent to make laws for the State. The corruption which we all lament and deprecate is limited mainly to the larger branch of the Legislature, and is never even suspected as to the Executive. Why is this? Because the Senators have larger constituenceies, and the Governor the whole State for his; so that they are necessarily men of established characters, and to whom the temptations of vulgar bribery are of little account when weighed with what they must lose by yielding to them.

It is an encouraging circumstance that thinking men are setting themselves seriously to work to devise some way of escape from the mischief of caucus nominations, and the ills that flow from them. Prominent among them are the gentlemen who now constitute the Personal Representation Society, the object of which is to reform the present system by making legislation the direct expression of the actual opinion of the majority of the voters, by giving to every vote a substantial weight in deciding what it shall be. A certain number of votes is to be necessary to an election. Every voter votes for whom he pleases within the domain apportioned to be represented. If the candidate have the necessary number of votes to make up the qualification, he is chosen. If he fall short, then he, with the other unsuccessful candidates, may meet and transfer the votes given to him to any one of the elected members, or complete with them the qualification of one of their own number. Thus every quota (say of two thousand) shall have a representative, if the people choose to fill it up; and every voter is represented either directly by the election of the candidate he preferred, or by some one whom that candidate, in whom he is supposed to place entire confidence, selects among the other defeated candidates to represent him. A vote is considered, as indeed it is, a power of attorney, authorizing the attorney to act for the principal; and, by this plan, the attorney is authorized to substitute in his place another whom he believes will properly represent the principal. Thus every voter who pleases to exercise his right of appointing an attorney is represented by some one who, it is to be supposed, will, as a general thing, act as he would were he in the legislature in person. The plan of which this is the outline is formed on one which has received the weighty approval of John Stuart Mill, and is certainly deserving of serious consideration. We must take more time for consideration before committing ourselves to it; but it seems to increase the likelihood of a higher order of men being placed in power than the present average. And this is the hope of the State and the nation; for any scheme that has not this effect will only drive away one swarm of bloodsuckers to make way for another.

But as this change, if it should be accepted at last, can hardly be hoped for at present, the instant necessity might be met by enlarging the districts for the legislators of both branches, by electing the higher judges by general ticket, and by having the lower ones appointed by the Governor. Justice lies at the root of civil society; and any Commonwealth that cannot devise a way of preventing the judges of even a single district from being appointed by the criminal classes with which they have to deal, lacks the very first element of a true self-government. We believe that the State has vitality enough to throw off the distempers which weaken and deform her; but it can be only by the use of means. No miracle will be worked in her favor. And it behooves every good citizen to help in the cure, as he certainly suffers by the disease, and may perish by it. She has suffered sorely from political quackery, and can only be restored to normal strength and beauty by finding out and obeying the divine laws of political health.

McCulloch and the Money Speculation.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Mr. McCulloch and the money speculators are all the time gambling with the funds which the country needs, and thus withholding them from the legitimate channels of trade. The Secretary keeps locked up in the Treasury constantly two hundred millions and upwards, reckoning the gold at currency value; for what other purpose than gambling operations, or to help the money gamblers of this city and the national banks, no one can conceive. The revenue invariably comes in as fast or faster than the demands upon the Treasury for it. If the whole two hundred millions, or thereabout, were used to-morrow in buying up the debt, and the Treasury left empty, there would be a surplus again within a month. Why, then, is this vast sum kept in the vaults and out of circulation? It is worth twelve to sixteen millions a year in interest, and that amount would be saved to the country by applying it to the purchase of the interest-bearing debt. Why should these twelve to sixteen millions a year be lost to the people and country? Mr. McCulloch has not had skill enough to bring down the premium on gold by keeping an immense reserve. On the contrary, it has gone up, in spite of his hundred millions of gold reserve. But if he had succeeded in this there would be no reason to hold fifty, sixty, or seventy millions of gold reserve. Such miserable financial mismanagement serves only the national bank speculators and the money speculators of Wall street, while it robs the country of the interest on two hundred millions, and prevents the circulation of this money in the channels of trade.

The Secretary of the Treasury is doing just the same as the bankers and other speculators in money are doing. He belongs to that class, and has no ideas of finance above theirs. They hold immense sums of money, which also is needed by the country for legitimate business, for no other purpose than gambling. Millions upon millions are used for this daily and hourly, without yielding anything or producing any other result than to nominally fill Mr. Smith's pocket and to empty Mr. Jones' to-day, and to empty Mr. Smith's and fill Mr. Jones' to-morrow. This gambling produces no wealth, and only keeps up an everlasting see-saw of ups and downs among the money gamblers themselves. It is not a whit better than gambling at the faro table, and is equally as demoralizing to the individuals engaged in it. But the greatest evil is withholding the vast sum thus used from the proper channels of trade. There is plenty of money in the country, but there is great need of it throughout the localities removed from money-centres. Had we twice as much, it would be useless for purposes of production and trade in general as long as the banks and other money speculators and gamblers should hold it for the same object they do now. There is not a particle of difference between the conduct of Mr. McCulloch and that of these money gamblers. They are both demoralizing the country and ruining its best interests. They are both checking production and trade while there are abundant means to stimulate and increase them. Such a violation of every sound principle of finance and business can only end disastrously.

Universal Utopia.

From the N. Y. World.

The readers of newspapers in both hemispheres must have been struck with the epidemic of congresses, conferences, and conventions, religious, social, and political, that have been held this year—especially in Europe. Of these, the first of note was the great council of bishops assembled at Rome, which has since been duplicated by the Pan-Anglican Council of Protestant Episcopal Bishops now in session in Lambeth Palace. The Workingmen's Congress, at Chicago, has been followed by the International Labor Congress at Lausanne. The British Association for the Advancement of Science has met at Dundee, and has indulged in what the London *Review* irreverently calls its "usual semi-scientific gabble." The American Social Science Congress, which met in one of the closets in Cooper Institute, Fourth of July afternoon, not having succeeded in revolutionizing society, and introducing a general belief in Fourierism, has turned the work over to a Social Science Convention, international, of course, which is to be held in England some time this autumn. There are also to be in Great Britain, shortly, an International Law Convention, and a Sanitary Convention. Smaller convocations, like that of the Calvinists at Amsterdam, and the conference of Catholics at Innspruck, have also excited monetary attention. Last of all (at present) we have been called upon to report the proceedings of the Peace Congress at Geneva.

The promptings for some of these assemblages have been, first, the Paris Exposition, which gave delegates an opportunity to kill two birds with one stone—to see the fine things shown in Paris, and to hear the fine things said in "our" convention; and, second, the almost universal feeling among certain classes of uneasiness and unrest, occasioned, in this country, by causes too obvious to need rehearsal, and in Europe by the unsettled affairs between certain Governments, and more, perhaps, by the prospect of more complications sure to come.

The strictly religious councils, especially those at Rome and in England, have their special objects, of which we say nothing now; but the mass of the other conventions and congresses, in spite of their formidable names, and show of delegates, and gigantic "objects," and immense intentions, are, after all, only on a larger scale, so many Brick Lane Branch Associations, the main business of which, according to the elder Weller, was to "pass resolutions and vote supplies." And of all of these associations, none has presented a more ludicrous spectacle than the Peace Congress which sat, and sat, as it were, on a hornet's nest, at Geneva. This is to be regretted, because the sympathies of good men everywhere are, or ought to be, with the "lovers of peace." But the mass of the peace men who met in Geneva were men of war. A fit subject for one of the funniest of *Punch*'s cartoons would be Garabaldi shouting "Peace, universal peace" to the Geneva conventionists, and pointing his drawn sword towards Rome. The delegates were largely those discontents who gather from all quarters of Europe and rise to the surface only when there is a prospect of a storm. The whole world has laughed at the want of connection between Napoleon's celebrated "The Empire is peace" and the events that almost immediately followed. The proceedings of the Peace Congress show even less consistency. On the first day of the meeting of these peace men there was a row among themselves. Then followed a proposition to inaugurate an era of universal peace by a revival of "the principles" of 1848, by an immediate march upon Rome, to be followed by a general and vigorous war against the despotisms of Europe and the whole world. The proceedings throughout are characterized by the reports as tumultuous. On the second day of the session there was another row; then there was a conflict with the inhabitants of Geneva; more contentions in the Convention, the radical "Reds" evidently getting the better of the conservative "Blues;" renewed disturbances; and the report records the lamentable fact that "the Congress separated without results."

To be sure, nobody was hurt; but, as Sheridan said, when a careless servant threw down a pile of dinner-plates, and apologized because none of them were broken—"Was all this —— fuss then made for nothing?" Perhaps, and perhaps not. Only the Peace Congress adds one more to the mass of congresses and conferences, industrial and political, which have assembled with the avowed intention of establishing an universal Utopia, and have only passed resolutions and voted supplies.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Kerrigeon Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

8 2 1m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 7, 1867.

On the petition of MATHEW STEWART, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 3d day of January, 1854, for an improvement in Floor Plates of Malt Kilns for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 3d day of January, 1868.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 16th day of December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the "Republican" and the "Intelligencer," Washington, D. C., and in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Philadelphia, Pa., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

9 13f3t F. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 6, 1867.

On the petition of JOSEPH NOCK, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the third day of December, 1853, for an improvement in Hinge for Inkstand Covers, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 13th day of December, 1867.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 25th day of November next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

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F. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1867.

On the petition of LUCIAN B. FLANDERS, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 6th day of December, 1853, for an improvement in Replacing Cars upon Railroad Tracks, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 6th day of December, 1867.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 18th day of November next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

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9 13f3t F. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $25.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.

All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,

Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; also,

Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings, Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Guipure and Cluny Laces, Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Collars and Belts. Dress and Cloak Making in all its departments.

Wedding and Travelling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot fail to please.

Suits of Mourning at shortest notice; sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready.

Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 2 1m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16 2

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

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PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 2m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

BALTIMORE

IMPROVED BASE BURNING

FIRE-PLACE HEATER,

WITH

Magazine and Illuminating Doors.

The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK, 9 6 1m2p No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.

GRIFFITH & PACE,

NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

NEW STYLE FIRE-PROOF,

BRITANNIA WARE.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

4 10f KITCHEN UTENSILS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of these bodies were held yesterday, and this was the business.

Select Branch.—President Spering was in the chair.

A voluminous array of petitions for gas, water pipe, and other facilities in the shape of paving and grading, were presented and referred to committees.

From General Gideon Clark, Master Warden of the port, was received a note, calling the attention of Councils to the fact that a vacancy exists in the ranks of the Board of Port Wardens, caused by the demise of the veteran ship builder, John Birely, who in May last was re-elected for two years.

The ordinance changing the place of voting in the Fifth precinct of the Fifth ward was taken up.

A remonstrance against the proposed change was presented.

The ordinance passed.

Mr. Smith submitted an ordinance making penal in the fine of five dollars the getting upon any railroad or passenger car in the city of Philadelphia while said vehicle is in motion. Also, the throwing of stones or any other missile in any lot, ground or common in said city; one-half the penalty in the case to go to the informer and the other to the city.

The bill passed, after speeches by Mr. Pollock, Mr. Smith and Mr. Page, urging its wisdom and propriety.

An ordinance changing the place of voting in the Seventh division of the Fifteenth ward to the house of Edwin Hobbs, Callowhill street, above Twenty-fourth, was passed.

An ordinance from Common Council, extending the hospitalities of the municipality to Generals Hancock and Sickles, through the existing committee, with an addition of two members from each Chamber, was introduced.

The resolution was laid on the table, after speeches by Messrs. Barlow and Kamerly, protesting against the expense. The vote was—yeas 16, nays 9.

A resolution from Common Council as to the mode of heating certain public schools was concurred in.

Mr. Smith offered an amendment to the bill authorizing the laying of a section of concrete pavement, so as to permit it to be laid in front of Independence Hall. Agreed to.

Mr. Wagner rose to protest against the action of Councils in tabling the bill to receive Generals Hancock and Sickles.

Mr. Ritchie moved to reconsider. Agreed to.

The resolution then passed.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Common Branch.—The Chamber was called to order shortly after three o'clock, President Marcer in the chair.

A number of petitions and communications were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. J. C. Martin offered a resolution to change the place of voting in the fifth division of the Fifth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell offered the following resolution, directing the Committee on Reception of General Sheridan, in connection with the additional members, to extend the hospitalities of the city to Major General Winfield S. Hancock, on his arrival in the city.

Mr. Ray moved to amend, by adding the name of Major General Daniel E. Sickles.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution passed.

Mr. Hill offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Police to introduce an ordinance providing a vacation for one week to each policeman and telegraph operator between the months of May and October. Referred to the Committee on Police, with power to act.

Mr. Mershon offered a resolution asking investigation as to whether the new school buildings are constructed in a manner to be heated by steam, incurring a heavy expense upon the city. The resolution called for the appointment of a special committee of five, to make the investigation. It passed, and the following members were named as the committee: Messrs. Simpson, Mershon, Conrow, Willits and O'Neill.

The Chair named the two additional members of the reception committee, Messrs. Heusey and Wm. S. Martin.

The ordinance for the granting of permits to make openings into the common sewers was then called up. It provides:

First. That for each and every water closet, having connection with a sewer, the sum of $10 shall be paid.

Second. For each and every water-privy, connecting with a sewer, and having two seats, $3; and for each additional seat, $1.

Third. For each and every drain from brew-houses and slaughter-houses, $10.

Fourth. For each and every drain from dye-houses and sugar-houses, $5.

Fifth. For each and every drain from marble works or other establishments of the kind, $25.

Sixth. For each and every connection with sewer for the purpose of passing exhaust steam into the sewers, or for use as a blow-off pipe, $5.

Seventh. For drains to carry water from roofs, baths, spring or flood water from cellars, steam engines, and from kitchen sinks, when the opening in said sink does not exceed one and one-quarter inch, there shall be no charge other than for the license.

Eighth. For sinks, when the opening exceeds one and one-quarter inch diameter, and cellar drains, when used for other purposes than spring or flood water, the sum of $2.

The motion made at the last session to strike out the first and second sections was not agreed to.

Mr. Potter moved to strike out the fifth item, and insert an amendment prohibiting marble works, morocco dressing establishments, etc., from making connections without a special permit. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as presented was passed.

Bills from Select Council were then considered, and the following concurred in:

One to change the place of voting in the Eleventh division of the Twentieth ward.

One to change the place of voting in the Seventh division of the Eleventh ward.

Resolution authorizing a certain transfer of items in the appropriation to the Department for Supplying the City with Water.

Resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the management of the Girard College.

The Chair named as the committee from Common Council Messrs. Harper, Franciscus, F. Martin, Littleton and Tyson.

Resolution to change the place of voting in the twelfth division of the Nineteenth ward.

The Finance Committee reported the following:

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Board of Revision are hereby authorized and required forthwith to levy on the taxable property returned by the Assessors as the assessment made in the year 1867 (except such as are marked "Rural") a tax of one dollar and forty cents on the hundred dollars on the assessed value thereof, and upon every taxable inhabitant of the city the sum of twenty-five cents.

Section 2. The said tax to be levied for the year 1868, as one city and county tax, and is hereby voted for the following objects in the said year, viz:

Item 1, for the relief of the poor, 8 cents.
Item 2, for the public schools, 21 cents.
Item 3, for lighting the city, 8 cents.
Item 4, for payment of the interest of the funded debt and for the sinking fund, 51 cents.
Item 5, for the care of the public highways, 8 cents.
Item 6, for the supply of water, 7 cents.
Item 7, for the police, 17 cents
Item 8, for the care of the city property, 1 cent.
Item 9, for the department of fire, 2 cents.
Item 10, for prisons, 2 cents.
Item 11, for the department of City Commissioners, 5 cents.
Item 12, for street cleaning, 2 cents.
Item 13, for the remaining expenses of the municipality, 8 cents.

And said amounts are hereby declared to be appropriated for said objects, subject to further direction by ordinance.

Section 3. On all such portions of assessed property marked "rural," only two-thirds of the tax shall be levied; and no part of that set apart for the relief and employment of the poor shall be levied on the assessed property situate in the wards where houses for the accommodation of the poor are provided, as required by the 18th section of the act of February 2, 1854.

Mr. Hetzell moved to indefinitely postpone.

A long discussion here ensued, and after the repeated calling of the yeas and nays the ordinance was passed.

Adjourned at 8 P. M.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS. — Major-General Daniel E. Sickles reached Philadelphia last evening, about half-past 8 o'clock, and was met at the Baltimore Depot by Colonel Forney and a number of the members of the Union League. He was taken to the Continental Hotel, where he met a committee of Councils, who made known the action of yesterday. Last evening the General proceeded to Germantown to visit Mr. Newhall, where General Sheridan was also a guest.

General Hancock arrived in the city this morning. The General intends to remain in the city but a short time, and the principal object of his coming is to visit his mother. He will proceed hence to St. Louis, in order to arrange his public and private matters, so that he may reach New Orleans by the 15th of October.

INCREASED ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.—The following statement exhibits the valuation of real estate in 1867, and the assessed value for 1868. The amount given for 1868 may be increased by additions to be made by further assessments during the present year:—

Wards.	Real Estate Value, 1867.	Real Estate Value, 1868.	Increase.
1	$4,748,995	$10,284,450	$6,135,456
2	3,417,926	11,000,000	7,582,075
3	2,563,025	6,461,950	3,898,925
4	2,998,110	7,786,760	4,788,649
5	12,889,940	25,701,814	12,862,474
6	20,509,200	46,159,103	25,649,904
7	7,788,948	18,739,109	10,941,157
8	13,470,875	35,503,516	22,074,641
9	11,453,190	28,674,105	17,220,915
10	8,178,085	21,002,410	12,824,325
11	4,615,200	8,883,248	4,268,048
12	4,153,231	8,695,280	4,542,049
13	3,940,270	13,000,000	7,549,730
14	5,266,515	16,255,650	9,899,135
15	5,440,960	26,180,583	17,839,883
16	3,146,650	7,597,450	4,450,800
17	2,150,135	6,400,110	4,249,975
18	3,411,945	9,000,000	5,588,055
19	3,842,375	16,000,000	12,157,625
20	8,341,405	26,372,435	18,031,030
21	5,764,250	6,887,780	1,179,534
22	5,235,820	39,916,704	15,681,284
23	3,618,310	11,229,401	7,611,091
24	3,462,400	11,995,674	8,533,274
25	2,877,707	12,000,000	9,122,293
26	3,740,750	16,093,094	12,352,344
27	2,389,690	11,217,633	6,827,943
28	.....	8,483,410	.....
	$160,356,656	$445,603,649	
Furniture, horses, and carriages.		$6,527,891	
		$452,131,589	

The following figures show the fluctuation in the tax rate for several years past:—

YEARS.	Annual Expenses of Departments.	Annual Interest on City Debt.	Total Annual Expenditures.	Tax Rate.
1851	$2,742,387 70	.....	$2,744,387 70	$1 60
1855	3,576,298 28	$901,319 14	4,477,617 42	1 50
1856	3,510,143 81	962,811 81	4,472,961 62	1 50
1857	2,897,967 84	1,111,568 90	4,009,536 54	2 00
1858	2,782,656 46	1,112,250 00	3,894,906 46	1 85
1859	3,841,422 14	1,115,136 86	5,009,559 00	1 75
1860	3,898,138 41	1,171,190 34	5,070,038 75	1 75
1861	3,465,078 35	1,183,925 71	4,649,004 06	2 00
1862	4,076,403 65	1,210,676 15	5,335,484 80	2 00
1863	4,423,272 14	1,383,652 78	5,806,924 92	2 05
1864	11,284,851 28	1,526,777 33	12,811,628 68	2 00
1865	7,593,950 67	1,891,608 56	9,395,579 23	2 50
1866	5,645,228 79	2,011,470 76	7,656,699 55	3 00
1867	5,362,203 55	2,250,009 00	7,912,292 55	4 00

For 1867, of course, the estimates are incomplete.

RECEPTION OF BISHOP WOOD.—The reception of Right Rev. Bishop Wood, which was postponed from last week, took place yesterday at the grounds of St. John's Orphan Asylum, West Philadelphia. There were present many thousands of persons, including delegations of the Philopatrian Society, Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, St. Malachi Society, Philomatrians and Charles Carroll, and some twenty or thirty others. Two platforms were erected, one for the accommodation of a band of musicians and persons desirous of engaging in innocent amusements, the other for the use of the speakers and the clergy, who were present in large numbers. The speaker's stand was decorated with the American flag and various mottoes of welcome to the Bishop.

Previous to the arrival of the Bishop, the orphans, numbering three hundred and sixty, were assembled in the rear of the Asylum and a song of welcome, was sung by them. A piece adapted to the occasion was also spoken by one of the orphans.

The Bishop expressed his gratification at the warm reception given him by the children and the Sisters, under whose care they had been taught, and commending the children for the manner they had performed their part in reciting and in singing the pieces selected for them. At 3 o'clock the orphans were assembled in front of the main platform, and soon after the Bishop, in company with many of the clergy, was escorted to the stand amid expressions of applause and welcome from the crowd. "Home, Sweet Home," was then played by the band, after which Very Rev. C. J. H. Carter, of the Church of the Assumption, made the address of welcome.

Bishop Wood responded in a brief address.

The Apostolic benediction was then pronounced, and the crowd dispersed.

There were on the grounds tables representing the Cathedral, and St. Augustine's, St. Patrick's, St. Philip's, St. Francis Xavier's, St. Michael's, St. Paul's, St. Theresa's, St. James', and St. Gregory's Churches.

SHERIDAN AT GERMANTOWN.—The city's guest, the renowned cavalryman, General Philip H. Sheridan, met with an enthusiastic reception last evening at the hands of the citizens of Germantown.

During the afternoon the General, accompanied by his staff, was driven out to the residence of Thomas A. Newhall, at Germantown, and remained as the private guest of that gentleman during last night.

For the purpose of testifying their respect to the late commander of the Fifth Military District, the citizens of the old borough assembled in large numbers at the town hall during the evening, and an impromptu procession was formed to proceed to Mr. Newhall's residence and welcome the General. A full brass band was engaged and a large number of torches procured; and after the formation of the procession it marched to the depot, where it awaited the arrival of expected delegations from Philadelphia and other points, none of which, however, arrived.

While waiting at the depot the procession was joined by the members of the Germantown Hose Company, who turned out fully equipped.

About 10 o'clock the line of march was taken up for Mr. Newhall's residence, about one mile distant. A large number of citizens accompanied the parade, and when the crowd had gathered in front of Mr. Newhall's dwelling, loud cheers were given for Sheridan, and the band complimented the General with a serenade.

In short time the General made his appearance on the porch of the dwelling. He was received with vociferous cheers, and M. Russell Thayer, Esq., who accompanied him, extended a hearty welcome on behalf of the citizens of Germantown.

GALLANT ACTS.—Yesterday morning a son of Captain W. H. Macomb, United States Navy, seven years old, was rescued from drowning by the bravery and promptness of Robert Fleming and William Tevis, employes of the Navy Yard. The boy had fallen from the dock and was struggling in the water, when these men and some others arrived on the spot. The former immediately jumped overboard, followed by the latter, and supported the little fellow until they were hauled up on the dock.

A German lad, nine years of age, fell overboard at Almond street wharf yesterday afternoon. Michael Donahue, who was standing on the wharf, jumped overboard and rescued the boy.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A large meeting of German Democrats was held last evening at 'Mechanics' Hall, North Third street. The meeting was organized by Mr. Frederick Staake being called to the chair. One Vice President from each Ward and a large number of Secretaries were elected. A preamble and resolutions were adopted, declaring that the doings of the Republican party must inevitably result in the destruction of our Republic, and that the Democratic party only is able to restore the Union of the thirty-seven States.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Kintzing, said to be from New York, went into Durar's Exchange Hotel last evening, and called for a plate of soup, and while partaking thereof fell from his chair and expired. He had been drinking, and was somewhat intoxicated at the time. It is supposed, however, that he died from disease of the heart. His age was about thirty-eight years. The Coroner took charge of his remains, and will hold an inquest to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The *Black Crook* is achieving great success at this establishment, and the people are assisting Mr. McDonough to make up his previous losses rapidly. The grand spectacle runs smoothly off each evening now, to the delight of large and fashionable audiences. Pepita, the little favorite, is the leading danseuse, and she is nightly received with vehement applause. Betty Regal is the pet of the people, and her graceful dancing is always greeted with applause. She is ably supported by Mad'lles Emily Regal, Frank, Antenemo, Franklin, De Vere, and others. In the third act Pepita and Baptistin exhibit their agility and graceful accomplishments in a pedal representation of Paganini's *Carnival de Venise*. The grand march of the Amazons in this act is also unusually beautiful. One of the prettiest divertisements of the spectacle is the mermaid dance in the second act by the Parisienne ballet. To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon *Back Crook* matinee.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Florence take their farewell benefit to-night, and offer a very attractive bill. We have no doubt that the house will be crowded. To-morrow evening will be the last of the Florences. The usual matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon.

On Monday night, Mr. James E. Murdoch will commence an engagement. He will play his favorite *role* of "Young Mirabel," in *The Inconstant; or, Wine Works Wonders*. Mr. Murdoch is now on his final professional tours At the end of the present season he will retire formally from the stage. His record as an actor, patriot, and true gentleman is one of the highest and best.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. E. Eddy takes his first benefit this evening, and will appear in one of his best *rotes*. Mr. Eddy is a remarkable actor in many ways, and in his line holds a monopoly of his business. No one attempts to play melo-dramatic parts with the force that Eddy throws into them. His style is classic without being heavy, and he has the knack of working up great interest in a part. He is now in the zenith of his glory, and no one should fail to see him in his great characters. Miss Henrietta Irving, a favorite new York actress, will appear with Mr. Eddy to-night. This young lady will soon favor us with a second performance at the Arch, we understand.

Mrs. John Drew announces that she has in rehearsal Edmund Falconer's new play of *Innisfallen*. This piece is now running in England with great success. It is said to be fully equal to *Arrah-na-Pogue*, with less of the frivolous about it, and even more dramatic expression.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*A Midsummer Night's Dream* will be repeated again this evening, for the forty-fourth time. It is still very attractive, and has enjoyed an immense run. A more completely beautiful spectacle has never been produced in this country; and it deserves all the success that has been accorded to it. *A Midsummer Night's Dream* will be given at the matinee to-morrow afternoon, and in the evening for the last time in Philadelphia.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Fox continues to furnish a delightful entertainment every evening, with John Milligan and the great variety troupe. The American is now the handsomest theatre in town. A matinee to-morrow afternoon for ladies and children.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—Miss Carrie McCaffrey's concert, this evening, promises to be a very *elite* and successful affair. A few tickets are on hand at the various music stores on Chesnut street.

BLIND TOM appears this evening, as usual, at Concert Hall. He gives a matinee to-morrow. General Bethune, Tom's old master, and present guardian, announces that next week will end his sojourn in this city.

PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE.—This gem theatre is crowded every night. The success of Tunison & Co.'s minstrels is already complete. Sam. Sanford, Eph. Horn, Frank Moran, W. Budworth, C. Church, and a host of other noted burnt-corkographers, appear every evening in a well-selected programme, embracing everything admissable in the "Jim Crow drama."

CARNCROSS & DIXEY are still taking crowds of friends on *A Hurrah Trip Around the World*. No accident insurance is needed for this voyage.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE COMPANY, No. 18, will inaugurate the season at the Horticultural Hall, by a grand *soiree dansante*, on next Monday evening, September 30.

MR. J. LUTHER RINGWALT gives his admirable illustrated lecture on the "Plains and Rocky Mountains," at Assembly Buildings this evening.

MADEMOISELLE FANNY JANAUSCHEK, an actress of the first eminence, from Germany, will shortly appear at the New Chesnut Street Theatre for a brief season of six nights. She is said to be superior to Madame Adelaide Ristori. She will be supported by a full German company. Miss Janauschek is a Bohemian by birth. Her *repertoire* includes *Medea, Mary Stuart, Deborah, Iphigenia*, and others.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5:52 MOON RISES....sets.
SUN SETS....5:49 HIGH WATER....1:15

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bremen	Southampton	New York	Sept. 10
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 10
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 11
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 12
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 14
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 14
Celia	London	New York	Sept. 14
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 14
Peretire	Havre	New York	Sept. 14
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 14

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
England	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 28
Arago	New York	Havre	Sept. 28
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 28
Peninsula	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 28
Baltic	New York	Bremen	Sept. 28
Gen. Meade	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 28
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 2
C. of Cork	New York	Antwerp	Oct. 2
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Oct. 3
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 3
Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 6

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada.	Charleston	Sept. —
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	Sept. 28
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Sept. 28
H. Hudson	Philada.	Havana	Oct. 1
Star of the Union	Philada.	Charleston	Oct. 2
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Oct. 3
Tioga	Philada.	New Orleans	Oct. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, Norfolk, Audenried, Norton & Co.

Schr H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Str Philadelphia, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig Signal, Wallace, 60 days from Gefle, with iron to L. Westergaard & Co. Passed in the bay barques Effort, from Liverpool, and Arthur Kinsman, from Inagua.

Schr J. Kennedy, Long, 5 days from Choptank river, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day, from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr S. Warren, Connell, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr C. Loeser, Smith, from Boston.

Schr C. E. Paige, Frink, from Boston.

Schr George Henry, Soliday, from Baltimore.

Steamer S. J. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Claymont, Carr, from Richmond, via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Joseph Fish, Stackpole, for Philadelphia next day, at Liverpool 14th inst.

Steamship Tioga, Merse, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Orleans 21st inst., and arrived at Havana 24th.

Barque W. Butcher, Nickerson, for Constantinople, cleared at New York 25th inst.

Barque Linda, Hewitt, from Matanzas, at Calbarien 31st ult.

Brig H. Virden, Collins, for New York, sailed from Matanzas 14th inst.

Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, hence, at Wilmington 24th inst.

Schr William and James, Sutton, for Seaford, Del., cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr C. Fantauzzi, Parritt, for Boston, cleared at New York 25th inst.

Schr John Compton, Childs, hence, at Dighton 21st instant.

Schr L. A. Orcutt, Butler, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Boothbuay 18th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information is hereby given that a screw-pile lighthouse has been erected at James Island, mouth of the Annamessic river, to take the place of the lightvessel now stationed there.

The light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of October 7, 1867.

The lighthouse stands on the reef extending from the mouth of the river to the lightvessel in the sound, three-fourths of a mile distant from each, and in five and one-half feet of water, mean tide.

The iron work of the foundation is painted red. The superstructure is painted white.

The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the fourth order.

The focal plane is 35 feet above ordinary tides, and the light can be seen in clear weather a distance of ten miles.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 23, 1867.

The Spanish Government has to-day declared all the United States foul with epidemic yellow fever and cholera, and vessels coming from ports thereof must perform ten days' quarantine at a foul lazaret. I would suggest that all vessels clear direct for Vigo, where they can quarantine, and then proceed for destination.

Malaga, Sept 5, 1867.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FIRST QUALITY

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,

FOR GENTS AND BOYS.

PRICES MODERATE.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

9 17 rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.

Repairing promptly attended to.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

831. CHARLES L. HALE, 831.

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2m8p

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 12m

BOARDING WANTED.

BOARDING.—WANTED, IN A GOOD LOCATION, boarding for a family, consisting of a gentleman, his wife, and five children, for the fall and winter, for which a good price will be paid; and one where there are no other boarders would be preferred. Address "MERCHANT," Box 1257 Philadelphia Post Office, stating price per month, and location, and time when an interview can be had. 9 25 6t

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers. VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12d2w mwfsm

SALE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES.

Notice hereby given that by virtue of a decree the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the Corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replaining, using and operating said Railroad and Railway.

All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 515, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.

And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee against the said Company, and the said Morris K Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—

First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.

Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9tuf&m

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUtioned against purchasing or negotiating Certificates of Deposit No. 179 for $926, and No. 180 for $808 24, issued by the FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY To C. H. WADSWORTH.

Parties to whom the same may be offered are requested to give notice at the Company's Office. 9 24 tf No. 421 CHESNUT Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 mw

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. FEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—J. E. McDONOUGH.....Lessee and Manager.
GENERAL SHERIDAN AND STAFF,
together with
MAJOR-GENERAL SICKLES,
by invitation of Mr. J. E. McDonough,
WILL VISIT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-NIGHT,
to witness the magnificent Spectacle,
THE BLACK CROOK,
THIRD WEEK
of the great sensation at NIBLO'S GARDEN, NEW YORK, of Charles M. Barras' Play of
BLACK CROOK,
AND
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
ENDORSED BY THE ENTIRE SUNDAY PRESS AND DAILY JOURNALS.
NO DISSENTING VOICE.
PHILADELPHIA EQUALS NEW YORK.
A COMPARISON
ONCE THOUGHT IMPOSSIBLE, BUT NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED
BY
ADMIRING THOUSANDS.
NOTICE.—Arrangements have been made with the Wilmington, Delaware, Chester, Norristown, and Trenton Railway Companies
TO RUN SPECIAL TRAINS,
to visit the Academy of Music and witness
"THE BLACK CROOK,"
In consequence of which the Manager has yielded to the general desire to commence the performance at 7½, so as to conclude the Grand Fairy Spectacle by 11½, giving ample time to reach home by 11 o'clock.
THE MATINEES,
which have hitherto been so well attended, will be conducted with the same care and attention as a night's performance, and commence at 2.
Admission, $1; children, 50 cents.
Seats secured six days in advance, at LEE & WALKER'S Music Store, No. 722 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC from 10 until 3 o'clock each day.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, 1867,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
On which occasion
MAJOR GENERAL PHIL SHERIDAN
has been invited and is expected to
ATTEND THIS THEATRE.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
THE IRISH LION.
Tim Moore.....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
THRICE MARRIED.
Vivian Ripples.....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE IN FOUR CHARACTERS.
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.
William Williams, 444 P. V. S.....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
SATURDAY—REGULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
TWO PIECES!
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
GOING TO THE DOGS.
Matinee Prices as usual.
MONDAY—Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
WINE WORKS WONDERS!

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Doors open at 7; commences at 7½.
BENEFIT OF MR. E. EDDY.
FIRST NIGHT OF MISS HENRIETTA IRVING.
TWO GLORIOUS PIECES. THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 27, 1867, THE RAG PICKER OF PARIS.
The Rag Picker.....Mr. E. EDDY
supported by the full Company. After which the Shakesperian Comedy of
KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Katherine.....Miss HENRIETTA IRVING
MONDAY—LIFE AND TIMES OF RICHARD III.
In preparation, INNISFALLEN.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 8.
The Last Night but One of Shakespeare's Fairy Operatic Spectacle, in Five Acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
FINAL MATINEE.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 28, for Ladies and Children. Doors open at 1½. Commence at 2. Admission, 50 cents. Children, half-price.
In Rehearsal, T. W. Robertson's new and popular English Comedy of CASTE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
L. V. TUNISON and H. PARSONS.....Proprietors
SAMUEL S. SANFORD.....Stage Manager
OPEN FOR THE SEASON WITH
EPH. HORN, FRANK MORAN,
W. BUDWORTH, C. CHURCH,
AND THE LARGEST AND MOST TALENTED COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
Seats can be secured in advance without

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1867.

An Attempted Vindication of the Revenue Service.

We drew a bow "at a venture" a couple of days since, in an article concerning the demoralization of the revenue service, especially in connection with the manufacture of distilled spirits. Our arrow seems to have struck somebody in the First Revenue District, for we find the Assessor of that District rushing into print with an attempted vindication of the revenue service in these particulars. That we may not do him injustice, we insert his communication:—

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1867.

Editors Ledger—

GENTLEMEN: THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, of this afternoon, contains what its editor imagines to be a terrible editorial upon "The Demoralization of the Revenue Service," the whole object of which is to keep its Republican readers from boiling the radical ticket. I may be wrong in this, however, as its closing paragraph calls for "such a rebuke by the people as shall recall the administration to some sense of its duties to the public." If the Internal Revenue Administration is Republican, then the appeal for rebuke is in good taste, and no doubt the "people" will insert it. That "the whole revenue service is becoming hopelessly, mortally demoralized," is not true. I enclose the following *figures*, showing the amount of revenue tax assessed for the months of August, 1866 and 1867:—

Amount assessed August, 1867	$468,016 00
" " 1866	405 274 82
Increase over the same month of last year	$59,741 18

Each of the foregoing months take in the assessment of the tax on distilled spirits and tobacco, the two articles in which the most fraud is perpetrated upon the Government. I present the above official exhibit in vindication of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. E. W. Rollins, able Commissioner of Internal Revenue affairs of the nation, who manages the Internal Revenue affairs of the nation.

Very respectfully,
JOHN W. FRAZIER.

If Mr. Frazier thinks that the revenue service is not demoralized because *some* taxes are "assessed," and the thieves and plunderers have not yet managed to steal *everything*, he is welcome to his opinion. The question with the people, however, is not how much is assessed, but how much is *paid*, and not merely how much is paid, but how much ought to be paid and is not. A revenue service which allows whisky to be sold in the streets at less than the Government tax upon it, we should say was pretty thoroughly demoralized.

It will be observed that the figures given above by Mr. Frazier prudently conceal the amount of tax assessed upon distilled spirits. Everything is lumped together. To have made an intelligent statement, he should have given the items relating to distilled spirits separately, and then he should have given the amount collected as well as assessed, for it is a well-known fact that much of the tax assessed on distilled spirits is never collected. Thus, we presume, the tax was properly assessed on the lot of whisky in Mr. Frazier's district which some little time ago was stolen from the barrels lying in a certain distillery, and *water* substituted in its place, and in that condition sent to a bonded warehouse; but we doubt whether the Government ever received much money on the assessment.

We are able, however, from another source, to supply some of the deficiencies of Mr. Frazier's statement. The tax assessed during the month of August in his district upon distilled spirits was only $67,464·26, out of the $468,016·00 paraded above. How much was *paid* we do not know. Let us analyze these figures a little. The tax upon whisky is two dollars per gallon. Dividing the amount above given as the assessed tax upon distilled spirits by two, we obtain 43,732 as the number of *gallons* manufactured in the First District during the month of August. There were twenty-seven working days in August, so that, dividing the 43,732 gallons manufactured during the month by twenty-seven, we have 1619 gallons as the *daily product of all the distilleries* in the First Revenue District! Now does Mr. Frazier suppose that there is a single intelligent man in the city of Philadelphia who does not *know* that such a return is a fraud upon its very face? *Only sixteen hundred gallons a day from all the distilleries in the First District!* We need go no further for a complete demonstration of the justice of our strictures. If such figures as these do not indicate that the revenue service is becoming "hopelessly, mortally demoralized," what would? The *actual daily product* of the distilleries in Mr. Frazier's district cannot be less than *five thousand gallons* of distilled spirits; it is probably much larger. The Government is being daily defrauded, therefore, of the tax upon 3400 gallons of spirits, or of nearly *seven thousand* dollars per day. No wonder whisky sells for less than the Government tax. No wonder that people complain. No wonder other branches of industry languish, burdened with excessive taxation, while this great and profitable branch of the revenue is dissipated among thieves and plunderers, who grow rich and insolent off of their ill-gotten gains.

We judge that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will not thank Mr. Frazier for his volunteer and "official" "vindication." Let us not, however, be unjust to these distinguished officers. They are, after all, mere subordinates. They are not permitted untrammelled action in carrying out the law. The President regards the triumph of his "policy" as of far more consequence than the honest collection of the revenue. The great trouble, as we have said in our previous article, is that the revenue department is not administered in the interest of the revenue, but in that of the political necessities of the President. This is the great cause of its present terrible demoralization.

Philadelphia vs. the United States of America.

YESTERDAY we referred to the proceedings in the Court of Quarter Sessions, a few days ago, in reference to the habeas corpus cases in which Captain A. M. Brown and Commodore Selfridge were the respondents. We felt called upon to notice in a becoming manner the action of the Hon. William B. Mann, who accused the Secretary of the Navy of having descended to the level of the blackguard, and then took advantage of this supposed descent on the part of the Secretary to bandy about such words as "whelp," "ruffian," "highwayman," and "blackguard," with a fluency and zeal that would have shocked a fishwoman fresh from Billingsgate. We propose now to discuss this so-called conflict of authority in the light which the unquestioned law upon the subject affords. It will be remembered that Captain A. M. Brown, of the regular army—a man who served his country faithfully during the war, and is yet suffering from wounds received in battle—while on duty as a recruiting officer in this city, enlisted a person by the name of Hamilton, who deserted, and was subsequently captured and ordered to stand his trial before a court-martial for this offense. His friends thereupon sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Pierce, and Captain Brown, in compliance with a vicious custom which has arisen in this city, appeared in person in making the return. The ground on which the release of Hamilton was claimed was his alleged minority, while he himself sworn that he was of full age. This question, however, could not be investigated because Captain Brown, in the discharge of his plain duty, had caused Hamilton to be conducted to Governor's Island, in New York harbor, there to answer the charge of desertion. Under these circumstances, it was quite impossible for Captain Brown to produce the body of Hamilton in Court, and because of this Judge Pierce committed him to the County Prison for contempt. He remained in durance for a couple of weeks, and then effected his escape by a very ingenious legal trick. As there was the prospect of an indefinite imprisonment before him, we imagine that but few persons will blame him for getting himself out of custody in the first and best way that presented.

Commodore Selfridge, the commandant of the Navy Yard, has been made the respondent to two writs of *habeas corpus*, by both of which it is sought to discharge from the navy persons who were regularly enlisted, on the alleged ground that they are minors. To the writs in both cases, Commodore Selfridge made a courteous return, simply denying the jurisdiction of the Court, and refusing to produce the bodies, in accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of the Navy. These two last cases will to-morrow morning come before the Court, in full bench, for consideration, Judge Pierce having entered a rule, returnable at that time, to show cause why an attachment upon Commodore Selfridge for contempt of Court should not be issued. Meanwhile the *Secretary of the Navy has renewed* his instructions to the *Commandant* of the Navy Yard to *resist by force any attempt on* the part of the State *authorities to place him* under arrest, and *not to venture upon* the streets of the city *without being accompanied* by an armed guard of *marines*.

The law upon the question which will come up for argument to-morrow morning is very simple and very clear. The case of *Ableman* vs. *Booth*, which was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in December, 1858, bears directly upon the point at issue. This case arose from the discharge by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, through the agency of the writ of habeas corpus, of a citizen of that State who had been imprisoned for interfering with the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law of 1850. It is true that in the cases pending in this city, the bodies over which the contest is waged are in the custody of the military and naval authorities, and not of the civil authorities of the United States. But this does not diminish the force of the decision of the Supreme Court, as the peculiar character of the restraint imposed upon a person in whose behalf a writ of *habeas corpus* is demanded, is of no moment whatever. The opinion of the Court in the case of *Ableman* vs. *Booth* was delivered by Chief Justice Taney, and receives additional weight from the fact that it aimed a powerful blow at the doctrine of States rights, of which the late Chief Justice was such a zealous advocate. Nor was it questioned by any other Judge then upon the bench, there being no dissenting opinion.

Said the Chief Justice:—"No State can authorize one of its judges or courts to exercise judicial power, by *habeas corpus* or otherwise, within the jurisdiction of another and independent government. And although the State of Wisconsin is sovereign within its territorial limits to a certain extent, that sovereignty is limited and restricted by the Constitution of the United States. * * * We do not question the authority of State court, or judge who is authorized by the law of the State to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*, to issue it in any case where the party is imprisoned within its territorial limits, provided it does not appear, when the application is made, that the person imprisoned is in custody under the authority of the United States. The State court or judge has a right to inquire, * * * and it is the duty of the Marshal or other person having the custody of the prisoner, to make known to the judge or court, by a proper return, the authority by which he holds him in custody. * * * But after the return is made, and the State judge or court judicially apprized that the party is in custody under the authority of the United States, *they can proceed no further*. They then know that the prisoner is within the dominion and jurisdiction of another Government, and that neither the writ of *habeas corpus*, nor any other process issued under State authority, can pass over the line of division between the two sovereignties. * * * No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any lawful authority outside the limits of the jurisdiction of the court or judge by whom it is issued; and *an attempt to enforce it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence.*"

The English language does not contain words which could be more explicit than these. Our common sense, and the fundamental principles of our system of government—those principles for the maintenance of which we waged a bloody and destructive war—should teach us, and the judges of our subordinate courts as well, that it is neither the duty nor the privilege of our State authorities to sit in judgment upon the laws of the United States, and the official actions of the Federal authorities in pursuance of those laws. When an officer of the United States, whether civil or military, is guilty of an infringement upon the laws of any of the States, out of the line of his official duty and instructions, he becomes amenable to the State sovereignty which he thus outrages and defies. But when he merely goes beyond the limits of the national legislation in the pretended discharge of his duties, he renders himself amenable to the courts of the United States, and to those alone. Chief Justice Taney, in the case above cited, makes this express ruling, using the following language:—"If there was any defect of power in the Commissioner, or in his mode of proceeding, it was for the tribunals of the United States to correct it, and not for a State Court."

It is therefore clearly the fact that, if the boy-men Hamilton, Gormley, and Kelley have been illegally enlisted, the proper tribunal before which to bring their cases for remedy is the District Court of the United States, presided over by Judge Cadwalader. But even in this tribunal, much less in our State Courts they would have no remedy, for the act of February 12, 1862, expressly declares that "the oath of enlistment taken by the recruit shall be conclusive as to his age." If minors will swear that they are of full age, they must abide by the consequences of their recklessness and folly, and serve out the full term of their enlistment. Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, in a case decided by him on the 19th of August last, said: —"The intent of Congress manifestly was that no evidence should be received to contradict a statement as to the age of the recruit in the oath taken by him on his enlistment. This view of the act of 1862 was taken by Judge Daly, in the *Court of Common Pleas* in the city of New York, in March, 1867, and also by my predecessor, Judge Betts, in January, 1867."

Cases in which the judges of this State have attempted to exercise this unwarrantable jurisdiction are by no means wanting. A few years ago, Chief Justice Woodward, at Pittsburg, declared the Draft law unconstitutional, and attempted to deplete the armies of the United States by means of the writ of habeas *corpus*. *President* Judge Sharswood, of the District Court of Philadelphia, declared his *solemn* belief that the Legal-tender act was *unconstitutional*; and Judge Ludlow, of the *Court of Quarter Sessions*, charged the Grand *Jury to bring in*, without delay, true bills *against certain officers of the United States who had taken into custody one Bollman for outspoken disloyalty*. Judge Ludlow received *on this occasion* a scathing rebuke from Judge *Allison*, and the whole illustrious trio of *judicial Democrats* were reproached and upbraided throughout the length and breadth of the land. When this momentous *question comes up for argument to-morrow morning*, we sincerely trust that our Court of Common Pleas, three of the Judges of which have the highest reputation for learning and loyalty, will not disgrace the city of Philadelphia by forcing it into an attitude of "lawless violence" against the authorities of the United States.

New York.

THE Republicans of New York have taken bold and advanced ground at their State Convention just held, have nominated an excellent ticket, and are going into the contest this fall "to win." The party is a unit, carries no dead weight, and is in admirable condition to make a successful campaign. General McKean, of Saratoga, leads the ticket, and the balance is composed of like material. New York will give a good account of herself in November.

IN THE FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT, the Democracy are making gigantic efforts to elect the "young man by the name of Mullen." Colonization is being resorted to, and it behooves the Republicans of the Fifth and Eighth Wards to be on the alert. The "ring" which secured the nomination of Mullen is determined to force him upon the people. Ruffians from the Fourth Ward are to be imported, and the grossest frauds will be attempted. The popularity of Mr. Yard is so evident that it has been rendered desperate, and will not hesitate at anything to elect its *protégé*. We understand that the prize-fighter Mullen is *not* a *brother* of the would-be legislator, although he is a brother of a present Democratic member of the House of Representatives. Although not a blood relation, the member of the P. R. is in full sympathy with his distinguished namesake, and will do all he can to aid his election. Yet even his assistance will hardly give victory to Mr. Brooke's young man.

RETURN OF THE HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.—Judge Kelley has just reached home from a very successful tour in the West, during which he delivered addresses to vast audiences at Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio; Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Indiana; St. Louis, Missouri; Springfield and Bloomington, Illinois; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He will be present and speak at the great soldiers' meeting at National Hall, this evening.

☞ SHERIDAN AND SICKLES

WILL MEET US

T O - N I G H T!

THE GREAT

SOLDIERS' MEETING

AT

NATIONAL HALL,

At 8 o'clock,

THIS EVENING,

Will be addressed by the following eminent gentlemen, who are now in the city, having accepted the invitation of the Committee to be present:

MAJOR GEN'L JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

MAJOR GENERAL FLETCHER,
GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.

MAJOR GEN. J. F. FARNSWORTH,
OF ILLINOIS.

GEN. FRANCIS H. JORDAN.

COL. H. C. DEMING,
Mayor of New Orleans under Butler.

COLONEL HENDERSON

Other distinguished orators are expected to arrive during the day.

L A D I E S

Are earnestly invited to be present. Arrangements have been made so that there will be ample accommodations for all who desire to hear the loyal utterances of the distinguished soldiers of the country.

In order to prevent crowding and confusion, the Committee have ordered that the rear entrance to the Hall, on the small street north of St. John's Church, will be reserved

ESPECIALLY FOR LADIES

And gentlemen accompanying them.

After the adjournment of the meeting the soldiers present will join with the

Grand Army of the Republic,

An will proceed to

S E R E N A D E

MAJOR GENERAL SHERIDAN

AND

MAJOR GENERAL SICKLES.

THE

Full Germania Orchestra

Has been engaged for this service.

By order of the Committee.

CLAYTON MACMICHAEL,
Chairman.

The undersigned unite in asking their fellow-soldiers to be

PRESENT TO-NIGHT.

To aid by voice and sympathy the great cause for which we fight:

FIRST WARD.

Captains John G. Langston, 5th N. J.; Thomas S. Marcer, 84th Pa.; Wm. B. Pine, 180th do. Lieutenants Chas. Dougherty 7th N. J.; David Griffiths, 99th Pa. Sergeants Saml. Burns; Chas. C. Coleman, 119th Pa.; Wm. S. Conrad; Henry H. Snyder, 114th Pa. Corporal Wm. W. Burns, 91st Pa. Privates Hiram F. Chew, 3d Pa. Res.; John Williams, Jerry Johnson, Wm. H. Mellon, 1st R. I. Lancers; Wm. H. Rineger, 93d Pa.; Geo. F. Croft, 29th do; J. Croft, do.; Wm. Wichbot, do; Chas. Young, 118th do; Wm. Brown, Jos. T. Goodwin, Thos. Corge), 8th Pa. cavalry; Wm. Coogn, 85th Pa.; Frank M. Wall; Geo. H. Mooney, 95th do.; John Merkwitt, 9th Ill.; Edwin R. Moore, 114th Pa.; Chas. Dougherty; Sylvester Dubroyer, 26th do.; Alex. P. Nesbitt T. Maurice King, F. R. Batchelder, William Fleming; Richard Kripe, 54th N. J.; Chas. S. Carpenter, 1st U. S. art.; Thos. J. Byrne, 2d Pa. Res.; Chas. Carpenter, 1st U. S. art.; Chas. McDonald, 26th Pa.; Finley Redfield, Jas. Buckley, Wm. W. Hackerd, Thos. Bruce, Jos. Wm Beegle, Jacob Marker; Wm. Byrne, 2d Pa. Res.; Wm. Bovier, do.; Henry Walters, do.; James Miller, do.; Edward Stever, 29th Pa.; Daniel Bastian, 119th do; Chas. R. Hunter, 28th do; David Hunter, do.; Richard B. Pond, 183d do.; William Tewett; Jay Bradfield, 26th Pa. Navy—J. S. S. Martin, U. S. frigate Potomac; Geo. H. Berry, John Mulhead, Alex. McKnight, J. Riley; Wm. Oves, mate; Andrew Graves, Wm J. Watts, Geo. W. Alexander, Geo. W. Rummel, Wm Knight, and others.

SECOND WARD.

Captains James H. Watson, 131st Pa.; Chas. Booley; Lieutenants William H. Sickels, 20th Pa.; Martin V. B. Hutchinson; Chaplain Charles W. Clothier. Sergeants Elias Lands, 23d Pa.; Charles Campbell, 1st Delaware; Anthony W. Thompson 196th Pa.; Arthur Yeagan, 11th Pa. cavalry; Alexander M. Butcher, 23d Pa.; John Small, Marine Corps; Jos. C. Tittermary, John Leech, Jas. Dickert, Henry R. snyder, F. J. Milliken; John Small, Marine Corps; Rolardus Moxley, do. Corporals Thomas A. Estell, 114th Pa.; Chas. Martel, Wm. Thomas. Privates Edward Ellis, 119th Pa.; Thomas Gaul, 61st do.; Albert F. Hardy, 30th do.; Charles Myers, 29th do.; Robert Hanke', 29th do; Wm. Wallace, 93d do.; Anthony Brown, 95th do; George Rowell, 129th do; J. D. Roberts, 118th do.; John Godshall, 129th; William Nice, 9th Pa Reserves; Ch. H. Smith, do; John Campbell, 18th Pa.; Wm. McBride, George Brown, John Cross, Jacob Serpes, William Maxwell; John M. McDonald, 4th New York battery; Jos. Bleecher, John B. Tapp, Temper Smith; Adolph Siefert. Company A, 75th regiment, Pa. Navy—Ensign Charles G. Walstron; J. Shields, U. S. steamer Lehigh; Wm Grif, U. S. steamer Lancaster; John Edward; Wm S Jones, U. S. steamer Union; Edward F. Helfertz, George Wren, Wm. Scott; Wm. B. Malone, U. S. steamer Powhatan, and others.

THIRD WARD.

Lieutenants H. C. Korney, 183d Pa.; James B. Carpenter, 183d do; John H. Littleton, 29th do. Sergeants John F. Lane, John T. Thatcher, Robert Price, 109th Pa.; James B. Everton, do; Wilson H. Pill, Pa.; John Rollin; James Thatcher, 71st Pa.; Albert H. Hamilton, 72d do.; Francis E. Horts, 26th do.; John Maines, S. B. Leibrandt, Raymond W. Calhoun. Corporals Charles Sandgren, Roger Williams; John Cock, 109th Pa. Privates James M. Pitcher, secret service; John Rogers, 126th Pa.; John T. Brady, 71st do; Richard Cox, Thomas, John Miller; Hamilton Hardy, 23d Pa.; Thos Fullarvay, John E. Gilchrist, Robert Hornby, George sergeant, John Rumple, Wm. M. Smith, Wm. Kirby, 7th N. J.; Robert Gray, 26th Pa. cav.; Benj Martin, 183d Pa.; Robert Smith, 98th do.; Henry Hill; Wm. Burket, 213th Pa.; Willard Barcus, 1st U. S. dragoons. Navy, Wm. Richardson, and others.

FOURTH WARD.

Captain J. T Wilson; Lieutenant Albert H. Mullin; Sergeants W. Barrett, 24th U. S. C. T.; Jacob Furnell, 127th; Owen Dawson, 26th; Walter T. Morris, 3d. Corporals Robert Rowser, Joseph T. Kelley. Privates George Schantz, 20th Pa.; John Bailly Major Lyons, Robert Mastin, Charles Gay, Albert May, Wm. Brown; Henry Branson, 4th U. S.; Samuel Phillips; Isaiah Mayhew, 8th U. S.; Jacob Denby, 61st do.; James Brown, 3d do; Henry Brown, do do; James R. Peed John W. Anderson, James S. Green; John R. Pettersen, 22d U. S.; John Simmons, Edward Brown. Navy—Thomas S. Lundy, Charles Brown, Charles S. Hayes, James A. Morris, William W. Morris, William White, and others.

FIFTH WARD.

Colonel James C Biddle; Captains W. H. H. O. Rickman, George Schwartz, J. T. Piggott, 8th Pa. cavalry; Lieutenants Charles B. Hinchman; Charles McKinley 90th Pa.; John H. Dorr, 72d Pa.; ——— Roberts, 72d Pa.; George Barton, 83d Pa.; Hiram Godschall, 213th Pa.; Charles Jones, 16ist Pa.; Henry H. Leitz, 72d Pa. Hospital Steward, Charles Thieves, 63d Pa. Sergeants Alonzo Chippee, 20th Connecticut; Nelson Tyndall, 53d U. S. C. T.; William B. Dixon, 23d Pa.; Jacob Gibbert, 72d Pa.; John W. Ley, 214th Pa.; John G. Patterson, 20th Pa.; Albert Ferry, 1st New Jersey; William O Stone. Corporals Joseph H Topham 20th Pa.; Frank Ware, 11th Pa.; Edward Duffy, 96th Pa.; William D. Ledru, 95th Pa.; Richard Campion. Privates George Jeffries, 7th do; Nathan C. Jones, 3d New Jersey; John McKinley, 214th Pa.; John Kelley, 23d Pa.; Israel W. Howard, 31 U. S. Frederick Schwitzler, 75th Pa. Navy—Francis Wood, U. S. S. Roanoke; Robert Ferguson; William Pearson, and others.

SIXTH WARD.

Colonel Chas. Kleckner. Major O. H. Clawson, 61st Pa. Captain Geo W Desilate, 58th Ills. Sergeants John G. Butler, H. J Stager, 124th Pa. Privates Geo. Anderson; Edward B. Shipley, 22d U. S.; Darius Moore, Wm. Davis, Francis Banks, James Barnes, John Francis, James Lawson, 20th Pa.; Wm Lanahan, Lewis H. Martin. Navy—Samuel Smart and Thomas Brown, and others.

SEVENTH WARD.

Captains E. C. Pennington, Jr., Thomas Mitchel, Nicholas Boggs. Lieutenants Richard Ashlank, 156th Pa.; Pa. A. Wallazy, 104th Pa. Sergeants Solomon Haynes, 8th Mass. cav.; Sam'l Cliver, 84th Pa.; John H. Dingwell, 8th N. Y.; John H. Kenton, 83d U. S. Corporals Geo. W. Harmon, 41st U. S.; Chas. Denny. Privates John Campbell, Peter Christian, A. Haugon; Sam'l T. Demar, 4th Mass. Cav.; Philip Saunder, 24th U. S.; James Kerr 91 Pa. Art.; Chas. Mullaney, 90th Pa.; John Young, 23d Pa.; Thos. Hayes, 61st Pa.; Henry Schaffer, 11th Pa. Cav.; Robert Stewart, 93d Pa.; Wm Donaldson, 129th Pa.; Robert Donaldson, 26th Pa.; Jos. Gillet, 83d Pa.; D. Hollingsworth, 1st U. S. Art.; J. S. McCann, 95th Pa.; John McFatters, 6th Pa. Cav.; Francis Rolasky; James White, 97th U. S. Navy—Wm Smith, petty officer; Wm. Nixon, do; Chas. Smith, sailor; Simeon A. McFall, Abraham Hardan; Wm. H. Mosely, U. S. S. Hatteras; J. S. Leeraon; Robt B. Ager, U. S. sloop Prebis; Wm. Smith, Wm. Givins, Henry Hanson, U. S. S. Powhatan; Wm. Patterson, do do, Sabine; James Patterson, do do, do; Jas. Long, Geo. Riddell, U. S. Marines; David Bliss, U. S. S. Kansas; J. C. Hollingsworth, do. do. Colorado, and others.

EIGHTH WARD.

Colonels G. Ross Smith, 6th Pa. cav.; E. R Bowen, James B. Watson, Richard Ellis, Clayton Macmichael, Jr.; W. Richard Wm. McMichael. Majors Hall, Thomas S. Dale, Benj. Charles, Jr. Colonels. Brevet Major Generals; E. S. Smith, 44th Pa. Captain W. C. Shinn. Lieutenants John M. Wolff, 29th Pa.; Samuel W Lewis. Surgeon L. S. Hollee. Surgeons Isaac Harrison, 18th Penna. cavalry; Solomon Hayes, 5th Mass. Corporals William Johnson, R. P. Smith. Privates Patrick R. ed, 56th Pa.; G. Batty, 106th do.; Wilson Steadman; Isaac Stevens, 83 U. S.; Edward W. Fox, 91st Pa.; Edwin L. reckit, James Lemmons; Ephraim Johnson, 34 U. S. C. T.; Henry J. Lenon, do. Navy—Captain Edward Wharton, Geo. Milburn, petty officer; R. Bitting, and others.

NINTH WARD.

Colonels H. Parnest Goodman, Isaiah Price, S. B. Wylie Mitchell. Major J. T. Pratt. Captains O. B. Griffith, 83d Pennsylvania; Binckley Clark, James Starr. Lieutenants James ** Brigham, Keystone battery; Wm H. Whitehead, 192d Penna.; Benjamin Jones, 1st Pa. cavalry; Wm. Hancock, 73d Pa.; Benj. Jones, 1st Pa. cavalry; Burgeon J. S. Griffith. Hospital Steward Wm. V. Neil. Sergeants John W. Howard; D. Clay McCune 7th Pa.; Edward Howard, 15th Corps.; Henry Heller 74th Pa.; Jas Findley, 48th Pa. cavalry; Jas. A. Stetler, 140th Pa.; W. E. Dunham, Corporals Jos. M. Potzull 45th Pa.; Samuel Andrews, 6th Pa cavalry; Wm Fisher, 6th N. J. Privates Lewis Harris, Christian Fisher; Spencer Andrews, 6th Pa. cavalry; Pat. Murphy, 36th N. Y.; Jos Zane, 69th Pa.; Jas. Manamee, 67th do.; Thomas Nichols, 147th do.; Peter Nelson, 139th do.; Michael Coyle, 53d Mass.; Nathaniel Lloyd, 29th Pa.; H. Storey, 111th do.; Jos. Hixon, 91st do.; Jas. S. Forsyth, 99th N. Y.; John Blaser, 128th Pa.; Timothy Forsey, 5th N. H.; Adolph Bradshee, 2d Pa.; Geo. Feiner, 109th do; Geo Houpton, 56th do; John Briley, 28th do.; Wm. McGritt, 10th Ohio; Wm. Finch, 6th Pa; Geo. Brigham, 28th Mich.; John Laurens, 156th N. Y.; Samuel Leanhouse, 23d Pa.; John O'Brien, George W. Brown, 97th do; Daniel McMilligan; J. M. Johnson, 31 Pol.; Henry Wilkins, 17th Pa.; Franzes osranowsky, 45th do.; John Van Heft, 13th Pa. cavalry; John Askey, 200th Pa.; John Simpson, 12th Mass artillery; Jos. Cunningham, 2d Pa. artillery; Samuel J. McFarland, 126th Pa.; Michael Dolny, 5th Pa. cavalry; John Andrews, 3d Marshal, 1st Pa.; Samuel Early, do. do.; Nicholas Sullivan, 17th N. Y.; Wm Smith, 112th Pa.; J. D. White, 124th do; John Kurting; John M. Grauber, 5th Pa. cavalry; Jas. O. McMichael, 3d U. S.; Charles Mills, 12th Pa. cavalry; John McCausland, 6th do.; Thomas Neal, 7th do; John White, 4th U. S. artillery; Martin Greer, 11th Pa. cavalry; Hugh Dougherty, 69th Pa.; A. T Ralston, 193d do; F. G Gissell, 6th N. J; John S. Covington, 8th do.; John Keltner, 11th Pa.; James Roberts, 43d N. Y.; J. Edmund Harbaugh, 21 Indiana; David Bonnel, 110th Pa.; Thos Buckley, 61st N. Y.; W. Sayer, 63d do; James W. Stewart, 4th Pa.; John W. Cegley Battery I, do; Outon Fraelizen, 27th Pa.; Pat. Murphy, 103d do.; Pat. Beatty, 91st do.; John C. Weaver, 26th do; Edward R. Johnson, 104th do; W. W. Darts, 36th do.; P. James Clancy, 4th do. J.; Henry Farquet, 14th S. H. artillery; Levi W. Kane, 140th Pa.; Peter Shervin, 17th U. S.; Bernard Lehn, 9th Pa.; John Bingham, 27th do; Andrew J. Walker, U. S. M. Navy—Lewis Burroughs; Andrew R. Smith; Jos. Bibbet, U. S. S. Kennebec; Samuel Blank, Edward McNeal, U. S. S. Iroquois; Edw. Perry, U. S. S. Rhode Island, and others.

TENTH WARD.

Majors R. A. Parrish, 71st Pa.; Charles C. Knight, 119th Pa.; J. A. Blake. Captains Matthew Moore, 202d Pa.; John McCullough, 183d Pa.; Alex. McCron, 72d Pa.; Chas K. Murphy; Rudolph Ellis, 6th cavalry. Lieutenants J. B. Allen, 72d Pa.; Sylvester B. Cameron, 3d Pa. artillery; Edward Steel, 119th Pa.; H. Brook, 3d Regt. Major Wm. H. Keller, 1 6th Pa. Sergeants Thomas R. Clark, 83d Pa.; Francis Druse; Francis Drake, 8th Pa. Corporals Eli Knight, 128th Pa. Privates Eugene E. Latta, 196th Pa.; Robert McCalley; 2d Pa. artillery; Wm. F. Harmstead, 8th Pa. cavalry; Re ry Heins, Keystone battery; Morgan Guyger, 71st Pa.; Homer Morrell, 13th N. Y.; David Thompson, 118th Pa.; William J. Wray, 23d do.; Geo. McMullin, 72d do.; Jos. Tyler, 13th N. Y.; Robert Mills, 6th Pa. cavalry; D. Templeton, 106th do.; J. Barnes, 5th U. S. artillery; J. Conarton, 29th Pa.; P. Lone, Keystone Battery; C. Wilkings, 1st Pa. cavalry; James Lake, 4th Pa. Reserves; Wm. S. Croke, 23th Pa.; James N. Croke, do.; Samuel Foster, 72d do.; Charles Kerpen, 83d do.; Rudolph Mumler, do.; Isaac S Richman, Blue Reserves; Robert Boyd, 82d Pa.; Charles Hawink do; George King 109th do.; George F. Taylor; 71st do.; Thos. B Cave, 121st do.; S. M. Haleman, 4th do. Navy—A. Pilkington, U. S. S. Peoria; G. Houghton, do. Burnham; Samuel E. Erskine, do. Swan; John C. Jeffries, Thos. Kerr, Samuel Harris, and others.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Lieutenants J. G. Brandt, 75th Pa.; J. L. Rehn; Geo. Brill, 98th Pa. Sergeant John Pheifer, 9th Ohio. Privates Newbold Stevison, 119th Pa.; Geo. G. Peirce, Conrad Shoemaker, 27th Pa., and others.

TWELFTH WARD.

Captains Rudolph Schwartz, 75th Pa.; Frank Logo, 119th Pa. Sergeants Wilson McNames, 71d Pa.; Wm. Becker, 98th Pa.; Wm. J. G. Schoenbler, 29th Pa.; Wm. McNeal, 119th Pa.; Wilson W McNamee, 72d Pa.; James Coochman; Aaron Brown; Martin H. White, 54th regt. Corporal Wm. Brown. Privates Sylvester H. Byrne, 96th Pa.; Daniel Vincent, 119th Pa.; Henry Gunther 2d Pa artillery; Edward Rawschelback, 75th Pa.; Frank Schull, 78th Pa., and others.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Colonels Philip Leidy, R. B. Kenderdine, 119th Pa. Major J. H. Seltzer, 98th Pa. Captains Fred. Tiedeman, 26th Pa.; Harry C. Warner, 119th Pa.; Roemer, U. S. A. Sergeants Geo. L. Belton, 87th N. Y.; William Bailey, 91st Pa.; Jacob Goetz, 98th Pa. Privates Joseph M. Horton, 133d Pa.; Harry Stagner, 11th Pa. Cavalry; Thomas Shepard; Delos Hills; Thomas L. Keyser; William Hazlett, 119th Pa. William Bettinger, Keystone battery; J. P. Taylor, 1st cavalry; George W. Bailey, 91st Pa.; Theodore Wagner, 2d artillery; Charles H. Pettit; John Weidersham, 119th Pa.; Joseph M. Horton, 133d Pa.; Alex. Nichols, 4th Pa.; Charles Peirce, and others.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

General Turner G. Moorehead, 106th Pa. Colonels Wm B. Thomas, 192d do.; George P. McLean, 83th do.; Wm. F. Powell, 138th do.; G. L. Barker. Majors A. Baker, 3d Pa. artillery; J. G. Gould, 1st R. I. cavalry; E. D. Buckman. Pennsylvania Volunteers; August Ledig, 75th Penna. Vols. Captains H. M. Boileau; Wm. Mackey, 147th Pa.; Fred. Boland, 167th Pa.; H. R. Myers, 83th do.; Robert McLean, 183d do.; Charles McLean, 69th do.; John Keen, 3d do. Lieutenants Elliot C. Porter, 183d Pa.; J. A. Saylor, Vet. Reserve Corps; Wm McDaid Horace Evans. Sergeants Thos. J. Oliver, Wm. Masters. Corporals Wm. Connelly, 72d Pa.; Thos. J. Echell. Privates Theodore Brackey, 1st Pa. artillery; H. V. Sickel, U. S. Engineer Corps; Isaac Jones, 119th Pa.; Chas. Madison, Richard Dickerson, William Williams, Wm. S. Matinck, Stephen Holmes, Wm. Haverstick, Edward Madison, Edward Walker, John M. Cannon, Thos. Harper, Edwin A. Ashmead, H. K Stauffer, Robert H. Connolly; Thos. Campbell, 114th Pa.; J. F. Murphy, 15th Pa. cavalry; James Wright, 68th do.; A. Buggins, 81st N. Y.; H. P. Sickel, Engineer Corps; J. V. Dunmble, 3d N. J.; Jacob Shaner, 183th reg. Navy—James McGaughey, and others.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

General James C. Lynch, U. S. V. Colonels Charles W. Cadwallader, U. S. V.; E. A. Landell, 119th Pa. Major Wm. H. Dunbar, 98th Pa. Captains George D. Stroud, Isaac C. Price, 48th Pa.; R. M. Evans, Henry K Kelly James B. Gorgance. Lieutenants Frank A. Lynch 23d Pa.; H. B. Lynch, 183d do. Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Lieutenant J. Roberts Hospital Steward Jacob Mackey, 183d Pa. Sergeants Michael Magraw, 23d Pa; James D. Curry, 183st do; Reuben Neff, Josiah Hannums, Harry Hexrath, John McBride, 8th Pa. cav; Fredk. Drake, 8th Pa; S. F. Davis, 16th Pa. cav; Corporals Henry Whalen, Charles H. Barrett, 61st Pa.; John Kearner, 99th do; Anderson S. Wills, 83d do; John W. Taylor, 198th do; John W. Tappen, 213th do; Ezekiel S. Ritchie, 97th do; Charles E. McGregal, 91st do; Francis Wilson, 26th do; S. A. Hower, 2nd do; Melville Lloyd. Privates Robert Wilson, 72d Pa; Jas. Patterson, Henry C. Cooper, Harry Beck, William Morgan, Wm. Greyllee, 23d N. Y.; Hugh Sperry, Pa. cav; Henry Kearney, 13th do; Wm. Kearney, 13th do; George W. Clymer, 11th do; Jesse Lorenz, 49 h do; Wm. C. Davis, 131st do; Isaac Turton, 23d do; Jacob Smith, 4th do; Andrew Rodgers, 8th do; John A. Fleming, 53d do; Charles T. Moore, 8th do; James C. Tupper, 106th do; Wm Tapper J., 23d do; Peter Vaner, 23d do; George Prigge, 16th do; John Lorenz, 49 h do; John Johnson 1st bat Pa. vols; Robert Robinson, 73d Pa; Abram Debaven, 2 d do; Granson, 206th do; John Rost, Frank Rost, John Stephens. Officers Halsnack, Daniel Wolf, Frank Dorsey, J. Bu Wilson, George Wilson, Frank Wilson, George Waltermyer, Thomas Durham, John Barnes, John

[Continued from the Fourth Page.]

Henry Clay Keyser, Third Assist. Eng.; Edward Buchanan, and others.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

Majors Geo. L. Bitman, 198th Pa.; Thos. E. Carter, 187th do. Captain Jacob B. Backet, 11th N. J. Lieutenants A. Holden; Jos. W. Gibson, 2d Pa. cavalry; Jas. Ruth, 121st do; Wm. E. Ely, Ass't Surgeon U. S. A. Sergeants Thomas H. Neild, 2d Pa.; Orrin M. Smith, 121st do.; Edw. C. Gardner, 192d do.; Hallowell Taylor, 64th do.; Noble McClintock, 24th V. R. C.; H. Holden; Robert Moffatt, 121st Pa.; Alfred S. Ost, 8th Pa. cavalry; J. Benton Major, 126th Pa.; Z. Berlin, 3d Pa. R. C.; John H. Vandegrift, 3d N. Y. Corporals Willet Weeks, 114th Pa.; Arthur B. Lawson, 95th do.; Richard T. Shock, 114th do.; Robert Murray, 8th Pa. cavalry; Jos. R. Tibben, 9th V. R. C.; Wm. Abrams, 206th Pa.; Thos. Palmer, 71st do; Edw. Farrington, 69th do. Privates Joseph L. Wilson, 71st Pa.; Isaac Mann, 121st do.; Edw. F. Tibben, 121st do.; Morton Moody, 121st do; John E. Schlafer, 121st do; Fred'k T. Fries, 6th Pa cavalry; Saml. Piety, 1st Mo. cav.; Benj. Berts, 171st Pa.; Chas Hafer, 71st do.; Edward Moore, 3d Pa. artillery; R. C. Morris, 2d Pa. cavalry; Malcom Murray 121st Pa.; J. Mifflin Baker, 20th do.; Robt. McCahen; Jos. L. Wilson, 11th Pa.; James R. McKinley, 51st N. Y.; J. J. Blackman, 21st Pa.; Jas. Low, 41st do.; Thos. Simpson, 121st do.; Albert Cross, 114th do; Wm. M. Taylor, 6th N. J cavalry; John P. Hart, 1st do do.; John B. Wilson, 121st Pa.; Wm. McKenna, 8th Pa cavalry; Geo D. Gilz, 121st Pa. Navy—Wm. Tell Street, Acting Master, Harry B. Miller, messenger boy U S S Mingo; Harry Black, U. S. S. Powhatan; Harry Burns, and others.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

Captain Sykes Beseme ont, 29th Pa. Lieutenants John M. Duddy, 61st Pa.; J. Weik, 75th Pa.; S. Johnson 95th Pa.; Samuel Smith, 6th Pa cavalry. Sergeants Walter S. Edward, 3d Pa. cavalry; Richard Black, U. S. T.; Davis Emedie, 203d Pa.; S. Johnson, 95th Pa.; John E. Hadden, 29th Pa.; Simeon A. Bedford, 6th Pa.; E. McCarty, 46th Pa. Privates J. Winslow, 46th Pa; H. Wi t, 95th Pa.; J. Johnson, 29th Pa.; J. Cully, 26th Pa.; C. Lafferty, 29th Pa.; W. Gordon, 69th Pa.; S. Craft, 69th Pa.; H. Little, marine. F. Little, marine; K. Robinson, 11th Pa. cavalry; J. Haskins, 29th Pa.; W. Fowler, 8th Md.; G. Stratton 29th Pa.; G. Brown, 29th Pa.; J. Stafford, marine; G. Swayne, 56th Pa.; John Johnson, 4th Pa. cavalry; D. S. Lyter, 29th Pa.; George W. Smith, 40th Pa.; — Kisen, Navy—T. J. Haskill, Ensign; W. Montgomery, Ensign; C. Eckfelt, Quartermaster, and others.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

Colonels Barton H. Jenks, Wm. Frishmuth, Captain Francis E. Duke. Lieutenant Thomas Hussey Sergeants Nosh Phillips, 73d Pa; Samuel Humes, 1st Pa. Art.; Albanus Krenson, 114th Pa Art.; P. Griffye. Corporal Wm. Shew. 4th Pa. Reserves. Privates Hugh R. Jones, Samuel Humes, Thomas Boone—Harry C. Gilbert, 183d Pa.; Albert Burgin, 28th Pa.; Wm. J. McKeenar, 183d Pa.; Wm. Watton, 71st Pa.; Hugh K. Jones, 15th Pa. Cav; Burrough Jermyn, 97th Pa.; John J. Nester, 9 th Pa.; Edward Walton, Edward Peaters Theodore Remer, J hn Van Camscorn, Thos. Deam, Samuel Wilcox. William Boser, E. A. Chapman, Daniel McCoy, Henry Engle. Navy—Harry Shreeds, U S. S. Atlanta; John Horrocks, do. do. Harriet Lane; Wm. Murray, do. do. Huron, and others.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.

General Edwin R. Biles. Captains Henderson Lymanor, Isaac McBride, 72d Pa. Sergeants Jas. H. Ollisburg, Alex. McCliay, 16th Pa.; Rudolph Beresford, Geo. W. Moore; Corporals Wallace Hoffner, 29th Pa; Wm. Douglass, U. S. M.; Charles P. Rivenor, 150th Pa.; Wm. James, A. Stokes Evans, 1st Pa Res.; Jos. Shaw, George Steel, Private Peter Dick, 72d Pa.; John Reed, 106th Pa; Lawrence Corn, 23d Pa; Samuel Dunlap, 121st Pa.; George Hartman, 192d Pa.; John Gilbert, 23d Pa; J. Buchanan, Keystone Battery; C. Forbes, 82d Pa; J. Campbell 2d Pa. cav.; J. Orr, 82d Pa.; Adam Beck, 72d Pa.; Eugene Whitting, 18th Miss.; Joshua Morgan, 106th Pa.; Thos Abbott, 7th Pa. Res.; Wm. A. McAvoy, 147th Pa.; Thos. Neill, Francis K. Burton, Edward Fleming, Henry Clegg, Jr., 2d Pa. H. Art. Navy—J. McCandless, U. S. steamer Onondaigua; Jos. Kepler, U. S. frigate Ironsides; Thos. Lapsley, carp. mate; Henry Schrenta, and others.

TWENTY SEVENTH WARD.

General Stephen Miller. Major Wm. Letford, 29th Pa. Sergeants Howard P. Ashmond, 5th U. S. Infantry. Corporals C. Jenkins, 15th Pa. cavalry; James P. Wilbur, 2d Mass.; Adolph Bussmius, 26th do; Privates E. Bailey, 14th Pa. cavalry; Wm. Wickie, 118th Pa. Navy, Charles F. Hollingsworth, assistant engineer; and others.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD.

General Robert L. Bodine. Captains M. A. K. Stall, 2d Pa. V.; James S Smith, 29th Pa. Privates George Bibbing, 69th Pa.; William H. Edgar, 91th Pa.; Able Murrill, 7th Pa. reserves Sergeant John J. Jones, Marine. Corporal John M. Koch, Marine corps, and others.

SHERIDAN AND SICKLES.

Soldiers' Grand Mass Meeting.

National Hall, Friday Evening, Sept. 27.

Soldiers who intend to take part in this grand demonstration will be guided by the following instructions:

Delegations from the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Twenty-sixth wards will assemble at Broad and Fitzwater streets, at half past seven o'clock P. M., and will march up Broad to Market, and down Market to National Hall.

Col JAMES GIVIN is assigned to the command of this Division. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Delegations from the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty seventh wards will assemble at Broad and Market streets, at half past seven o'clock, and will march thence to National Hall.

MAJOR RICHARD ELLIS is assigned to the command of this division. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Delegations from the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-eighth wards, will assemble at Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, at 7 o'clock P. M. and then march down Spring Garden to Ninth, there to await arrival of delegations from Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards. Upon the arrival of this detachment the whole force will march down Tenth to Arch, up Arch to Twelfth, Twelfth to Market street, and National Hall.

CAPT. WM. J. MACKAY is assigned to the command of this division. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Delegations from the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-fifth wards will assemble at seven o'clock, at the corner of Frankford Road and York street. Upon the arrival of the delegation from the Twenty-third ward, with band of music, the detachments already named will join the column, which will then march down Frankford Road to Master street, up Master to Second, down Second to Coates, up Coates to Sixth, down Sixth to Arch, up Arch to Twelfth, and down Twelfth to Market and the Hall. The delegations from the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Sixteenth wards will assemble at Sixth and Buttonwood, and join this column at that point.

CAPTAIN SACKETT is assigned to the command of this Division. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The Chiefs of the several ward delegations will assemble their commands in ample time to report to the Division Commander at the appointed rendezvous punctually at the hour stated.

By direction of the Committee in charge.

CLAYTON MACMICHAEL, Chairman.

11

AGENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$197·50	taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881.		
$229·00	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$179·00	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$190·25	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$164·00	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$164·00	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$81·50	do	do.	5 P cent, 10-40s.
$174·63	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy, June issue.
$168 66	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy, July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

8 30 1m **DE HAVEN & BRO.**

FOR THE INFORMATION OF

HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of	$234 23	will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$189 23 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$199 23 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do	$174 23 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$229 23 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$81 23 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$180 23 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do,	$174 23 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.) 9 3 1msp

The Great Fire at Plattsburg, N. Y.,

AUGUST 21, 1867.

HERRING'S SAFES NINE DAYS IN THE FIRE.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1867.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York—GENTS:—We were among the sufferers by the terrible fire on Tuesday, the 21st instant. Most of the contents had been removed from our Safe—one of your manufacture—and we did not get the Safe out of the ruins until to-day, the ninth day after the fire. The ruins of our building continued so hot that the workmen were compelled to throw water on the rubbish to give them a chance to work, and the Safe was still hot enough to burn the hand if laid upon it. After getting it open we found in the drawer some paper money, much to our surprise. There was also some gold and silver, which was all right. We consider this wonderful, after such a long and terrific heat.

Respectfully yours,

EDWARDS & CO.

ANOTHER!

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1867.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York—GENTS:—The Herring's Patent Champion Safe preserved my books, papers, and some money in the disastrous fire which occurred here on Tuesday night, the 21st inst. My stock of goods, being a Druggist, added to the materials of the building, gave the Safe a good roasting. This was the longest and hottest fire that ever took place in this section, scarcity of water preventing us from stopping its headway until half of the business portion of our town was destroyed. Truly yours,

G. B. BALCH.

AND ANOTHER!!

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1867.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York—GENTS:—The Herring Safe I had in use was subjected to a severe test at the very large fire which occurred here last Tuesday night, 21st inst. My office was on the second story of a brick building. The Safe fell with the floor and wal s into the cellar. On Wednesday it was impossible for men to work on the ruins, the *debris* had become so hot. I got it out on Thursday, the second day after the fire, and opened it. The valuable papers, some small account books, also some notes, were preserved in excellent condition, every line and word legible. I consider this an excellent test of your Fire-Proof Safe, and assure you it was a surprise to me to find anything inside after such a terrible fire, no water having been thrown on the building. Truly yours, GEORGE L. CLARK,

Attorney-at-Law, etc.

AND ANOTHER!!!

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., August 28, 1867.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York—GENTS:—The destructive fire of Tuesday night, 21st instant, which burned up such a large number of buildings in its course, swept away the store I occupied among its victims. I was doing a jewelry business, had one of your folding-door Safes in use, which contained a large number of watches and other jewelry. I had it removed to the sidewalk. The strong wind which was blowing at the time blew the fire upon the Safe like a blow-pipe, the exterior was very hot, as it distinctly shows; the jewelry and watches are all well preserved, though discolored from the steam of the fire-proof composition, which can easily be cleaned. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM REED.

STILL ANOTHER!!!!

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., August 28, 1867.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York—GENTS:—I had one of your Herring Patent Champion Safes in use, which was subjected to one of the hottest and largest fires that ever took place in a small town; the heat was of the most intense character, lack of water preventing a stoppage of the fire until it had destroyed many buildings. I removed my Safe from the ruins the next day after the fire. When opened, the books, valuable papers, wills, and some money were all preserved in good condition, no appearance of having been through such a fiery ordeal.

Truly yours, L. D. BROOK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,

the most reliable security from fire known,

HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES,

the only Safes made with the new metal "SPIEGEL EISEN," the best protection against a burglar's drill ever manufactured.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, N. Y.

FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.

HERRING & Co., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING

Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.

Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, *And* No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

VIGOROUS VITALITY.—The best defense against disease is a vigorous vitality. Disease is simply a struggle between the life-power and the invisible enemies that assail it; and the result depends upon the relative strength of the antagonistic principles. In proportion to the vigor and energy of the physique and the constitution is their capacity to resist and fight off the morbid influences which produce sickness. It is a well-known fact that active poisons affect in different degrees the weak and the strong. The dose of opium or of arsenic that will suffice to kill a child will scarcely sicken a stalwart man. It is the same with the aerial poisons which produce epidemic and endemic fevers, dysenteries, fluxes, and the like. Their effect upon the system depends upon its power of resistance. Augment, therefore, this resistant power, if you would escape these evils. The tonic agent necessary to effect this object has been provided in

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

a vegetable invigorant of surpassing potency. Fortify the body, increase the vital strength of every organ with this great herbal invigorant. Remember that it strengthens without unduly exciting the animal system.

ONE DOLLAR.—Window Shades only one dollar. Call and see them at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE TREES are now beginning to change their dress, and we may show our good sense by following them; and since we can put on our autumn attire so cheaply by patronizing Charles Stokes & Co.'s First Class Clothing House, under the Continental, there is no excuse for any unbecomingly dressed person.

MARTIN LUTHER once thought he saw the devil in his chamber, and threw an inkstand at his head. Had they had in those days Ayer's Pills to exorcise all the devils that come from a disordered stomach, his laughable fright would not have become a matter of history.

ONE DOLLAR.—Window Shades only one dollar. Call and see them at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FOR SALES OF ELEGANT RESIDENCES, Country Seats, Farms, Building Lots, small Dwellings, Household Furniture, Bank and other Stocks etc., see Thomas & Sons' advertisements on page third, and catalogues at their Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

ONE DOLLAR.—Window Shades only one dollar. Call and see them Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

G. BYRON MORSE'S DINING ROOMS, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for ladies and gentlemen, are now the popular resort for those in search of good dinners. *Visit them.*

TO OBTAIN EASE IN THE NECK,

Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."

McINTIRE & BRO., No. 1125 Chesnut street.

LONG EXPERIENCE, combined with skill, produces the fine Photographs made at Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green.

ONE DOLLAR.—Window Shades only one dollar. Call and see them at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE INTEREST MANIFESTED in the success of the Riverside Institute still continues unabated. The efforts of the Trustees, and of the Washington Library Company to permanently endow this home, must, in the end, be crowned with a triumphant success. The shares, selling at one dollar each, securing an engraving, and a present besides, are being rapidly subscribed for at the office in this city, No. 1228 Chesnut street.

THE HATTERS OF PHILADELPHIA.—Gentlemen of taste in matters of dress are invited to inspect Jones & Temple's new autumnal styles of hats. Every effort has been made by them to furnish a handsome and desirable article, and it cannot be excelled either in elegance or quality. This enterprising firm has imported samples of the latest style of hats, from Christy, and Lincoln, and Bennett, of London, and Amidon, of New York. Jones & Temple are at No. 29 S. Ninth street, above Chesnut.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

THE TREMENDOUS ASSORTMENT
Tremendous Assortment
Tremendous Assortment
Tremendous Assortment

Men's and Boys' Clothing! &c.
Men's and Boys' Clothing! &c.
Men's and Boys' Clothing! &c.
Men's and Boys' Clothing! &c.

Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

BROWN—CLIFTON.—September 26, 1867, in Spring Garden Street M. E. Church, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, Mr. SEBASTIAN BROWN, of Baltimore, to Miss SUE S. CLIFTON, of Philadelphia.

HARKISHEIMER—CRANE.—At Yonkers, New York, on the 25th instant, at St. John's Church, by rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., Brevet Major WILLIAM J. HARKISHEIMER, U. S. A., of this city, to Miss JENNIE E. CRANE, of Yonkers, N. Y.

MYERS—RILEY.—On the evening of the 26th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. H. Suydam, MARION W. MYERS to Miss MARY E. RILEY, both of this city.

REEVES—SANDGRAN.—On the 23d instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. B. Maddux, JOHN N. REEVES, Jr., to Miss NELLIE R., daughter of Charles N. Sandgran, Esq., all of this city.

WILEY—GRIESEMER.—On the 26th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1646 N. Tenth street, by the Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. JAMES P. WILEY to Miss LOU. GRIESEMER, all of this city.

DIED.

BENNETT.—On the 24th instant, JOHN BENNETT, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 705 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

BARKER.—On the 26th instant, THOMAS BARKER, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Monroe Lodge, No. 38; Falls of Schuylkill Lodge No. 467, I. O. of O. F.; and Wyalusing Tribe, I. O. R. M., No. 56, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Falls of Schuylkill, on Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

FAGAN.—On the 26th instant, THOMAS FAGAN, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Michael Fagan, No. 329 N. Twenty-fourth street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE LATE MURDER IN THE EIGHTH WARD—CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—This morning Coroner Daniels commenced an investigation in the case of Susan Miller, who was murdered on the 25th instant, at No. 721 Locust street. The evidence elicited was as follows:—

Annie Mickey sworn—Reside southeast corner of Eleventh and Christian streets; was sitting in the kitchen of No. 721 Locust street; James Miller was there when I came; after I sat down I heard him say he would give her five minutes to make up her mind what she intended to do; he then got up on the floor; she didn't say anything; he pulled out a pistol and pointed it at her; she didn't say anything; shot it off twice to my knowledge; she didn't fall at the first shot, but at the second shot she fell; the shots were almost in succession; I heard him walk out; I was in the back room then; I heard the basement door slam; the basement door I mean is the one that opens into the street.

Eliza Brown sworn—Reside No. 721 Locust street; was there on the night the shooting took place. James Miller came into the room at ten minutes past 6; his wife (deceased) asked him to sit down; he sat down; she asked him to take some dinner; he told her no, that he hadn't eaten anything all day; he told her after he had left her in the afternoon he had been to see a lawyer; this lawyer told him that she must come the next day, and tell her reason for not living with him; she told him that he knew the reason without asking her any more; he says to her, "Are you going to make up your mind, so as I will know what you are going to do?" he said make it up in five minutes, and then he raised up off of his chair; he got up and stood in front of the range; it was several minutes before he spoke; he told her he would give her five minutes, and repeated it twice; she didn't make him any answer; he took a revolver out of his left pocket, and turned it over and looked at it several minutes; she sat on the table, and looked at him; I was standing on the other side of her; he pointed it at her, and fired; he took deliberate aim; he fired once, and it went between me and deceased; the second time he fired she fell; he fired the third time, then I jumped out of the back window; didn't see anything more of it; I never knew him to have a quarrel with her; she told me that he threatened to kill her before; I heard two reports after I got out of the window.

William Hall sworn—Reside at the southwest corner of Locust street and Washington Square; picked the pistol up off the table and handed the pistol to Mr. Tevis (pistol shown), that is the one.

E. L. Tevis sworn—Reside at No. 721 Locust street; Susan Miller was in my employ; Mr. Hall handed me a pistol.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—Made a post-mortem examination of the body of Susan Miller; found three balls had entered the body—one below the right shoulder, one passed through the left forearm, cutting the artery, the other passed through the right temple; this wound was fatal; deceased came to her death in consequence of the latter wound.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—That the said Susan Miller came to her death by a gun-shot wound at the hands of her husband, James Miller, on the evening of September 25th, 1867, at No. 721 Locust street.

SICKLES AND HANCOCK.—This morning, the Committee of Councils appointed to extend the hospitalities of the city to the three illustrious soldiers who have been our guests, visited General Daniel E. Sickles at the Continental Hotel, and through Mr. Robert M. Evans performed the task allotted to them. General Sickles responded briefly, expressing his extreme gratification at the manner in which the authorities and people of Philadelphia had endorsed his course, and the encouragement to persevere which their sympathy gave. A pleasant conversation ensued, all present being much pleased with the interview.

The Committee also called upon General W. S. Hancock at his hotel, and tendered him a hospitable reception. The General, in responding, declined to be the recipient of an ovation, as he thought that he had already received one at the hands of Philadelphia.

At 11 o'clock General Hancock left the city for Norristown, on a visit to his mother, who resides there. He will proceed thence to St. Louis, on the way to assume command of the Fifth Military District.

A SACRILEGE.—Mary Sullivan, an Irish girl, was arrested in South street, yesterday afternoon, upon a charge of larceny. Several days ago she obtained entrance into St. Joseph's Church, in Fourth street, below Walnut, and stole a silver censer valued at sixty dollars. Yesterday she attempted to sell it in South street, at a price greatly below its real value, and the person to whom she was trying to sell it, suspecting that she had stolen it, from the very incoherent manner in which she accounted for its being in her possession, called for an officer and had her taken into custody. She had a hearing before Alderman Morrow, and was committed in default of $800 bail to answer.

BEATING AN OFFICER.—Last night a party of men who had been drinking pretty freely in a saloon at Fifth and Shippen streets, got into a free fight in the bar-room. The whole crowd rushed into the street, and a man by the name of Michael Dowley, who had been engaged in the fight, made a rush at Policeman Barry, and catching him by the back of the neck, struck him several times. Assistance soon came, however, and Dowley was arrested and taken before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him in default of $1000 bail to answer. It is alleged that the attack was a premeditated affair, Dowley having had a grudge against Barry for some time past.

FRATERNAL DIFFICULTIES.—George Schick, a native of Germany, but for some time past a resident of the Eighteenth Ward, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of appropriating money to his own use. It appears that George has one or two brothers in this country, and that recently he received a remittance of $250 from the "Vaterland," to be divided between himself and his brothers. Instead of carrying out the views of the donor, he divided the money with himself only. The other brothers getting wind of this ungenerous behavior had him arrested, and this afternoon he will have a hearing before Recorder Eneu.

ARRESTED FOR RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—A man by the name of William H. Levens was arrested yesterday upon the charge of receiving stolen goods. A short time ago a countryman was robbed of shoes and other articles, which were stolen from his wagon by some thievish boys. Levens alleges that he took possession of the articles with a view to restore them to their owner, but it becoming known they were in his possession he was arrested, as above stated, and, after a hearing before Alderman Ramsdale, he was committed in default of bail to answer.

MISSIONARY MEETING AT CHESNUT HILL.—Last evening, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chesnut Hill, a missionary meeting was held in behalf of the Church throughout the State of Pennsylvania. The attendance was large, and a deep and earnest feeling of interest in the cause was manifested. A number of practical, straightforward and *apropos* addresses were made, both the clergy and laity freely expressing their sentiments on the subjects which were proposed for debate. A report was read by the pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Harris, which exhibited the progress and efficiency of the mission cause in his own particular parish.

The following clergymen were present:—Rev. E. S. Watson, Rev. Thomas Burrows, Rev. Dr. Rudder, Rev. W. J. Clark, Rev. Dr. Clerc, Rev. D. W. Morris, Rev. C. R. Bonnell, and others.

Rev. Dr. Rudder was selected as Chairman of the meeting. Rev. W. H. Hare was selected as Secretary. The Rev. Dr. Rudder made the opening address, and was followed by Rev. R. Wistar Morris, Rev. Dr. Clerc, Rev. A. J. Barrow, the Rector of the church, Mr. John Welsh, Mr William Welsh, Mr. James M. Aertsen, and Rev. Mr. Burrows.

The pastor of the church introduced a preamble and resolutions setting forth the need of a missionary journal, and declared that one should be started and supported. The resolutions, after some debate, were adopted.

The remarks were listened to by the congregation with the most respectful attention, and all present appeared to fully understand and appreciate the topic under discussion. The addresses were well conceived and expounded, and evinced an earnest, liberal, and determined spirit.

SHARP PRACTICE.—A countryman was rather badly sold by a confidence man the other evening. He met a very plausible man on the street, and after a little conversation the newly made friend proposed to do a good thing for our rural man. He said he had a quantity of gold coin which he wanted to sell, and as the brokers' offices were all closed he proposed to sell it at a large discount from the regular prices. The victim bit greedily at the bait, and bought $150 in the worthless trash, thinking he had made a good bargain and got the advantage of his city friend.

The latter disappeared soon afterwards and was not seen around that locality. The victim did not discover his loss until he tried to sell some of his treasure. The money is principally in what purported to be $20 pieces, although they did not appear to be very good imitations. On the face, under the head, instead of the date were the words—"Compos spicien-mien," on the obverse instead of the words—"United States of America," were the words—In Unitade Feritude," and underneath instead of the words—"Twenty doll's," were the same words as were on the other side. The piece itself has some resemblance to the twenty dollar piece, but is not more than two-thirds the weight of the genuine.

GENERAL SHERIDAN, accompanied by his personal staff, has accepted the invitation of Mr. J. E. McDonough, and will visit the Academy of Music this evening. General Sheridan will occupy the "Prince of Wales Box, No. 2." General Sickles, in company with General Meade, is expected to occupy box No. 4 this evening. Dr. Cannington will lead his orchestra in "Hail to the Chief," as General Sheridan enters the Academy of Music.

BANQUET AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE.—This afternoon the Union League give a banquet to Generals Sheridan, Sickles, and Hancock, at their house. A large number of invited guests will be present, including a pretty fair sprinkling of the gentler sex. Mayor McMichael will preside at the entertainment, which will commence at 5 o'clock. Great preparations have been made to make this a grand and *recherche* affair.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Peter Burns was arrested on a charge of suspicion of forging checks for $7500 upon the Corn Exchange Bank of this city. These forgeries have been made under the name of Colonel William B. Thomas. Held in $1200 bail for a further hearing. The checks were drawn at different times, and in amounts from a few dollars up to $5000. The last check was presented Sept. 25.

A FEROCIOUS FEMALE.—Ann Laconte, No. 248 Briar place, assaulted T. R. George, a young woman of the same place, last night, with a china vase, beating her over the head. She followed it up by using a china pitcher for the same purpose. She was arrested, and, after a hearing before Alderman Beitler, was held in $1500 to answer a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 27.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....60 | 11 A. M.....60 | 2 P. M.....68

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque John Mathues, Loughlin, Kingston, Ja., G.W. Bernadou & Bro.
Brig Florence, Rathbun, New York, Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, Providence, D. Cooper & Co.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr S. E. Woodbury, Woodbury, Boston, do.
Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr L. Raymond, Lord, Norwich, do.
Schr C. Moore, Ingersoll, Hingham, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Dighton, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr A. Magee, Ketchum, Marblehead, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, New Haven, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr W. T. Phillips, Somers, Danversport, Wannamacher & Co.
Schr Restless, Baxter, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr M. R. Cranmer, Cranmer, Roxbury, do.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr J. G. Thompson, Vansant, Washington, do.
Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, E. Cambridge, do.
Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr M. W. Grilling, Grilling, Hartford, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, Appanoag, Mount Vernon Coal Co.
Schr Evergreen, Bellôste, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, Charlestown, do.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, Boston, Rommel & Hunter.
St'r Decatur, Fenton, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque A. Kinsman, Means, 17 days from Inagua, with salt to W. Bumm & Son.
Brig H. O. Phinney, Boyd, 18 days from Inagua, with salt to wm. Bumm & Son. Reports barque Annie Augusta, Davis, at Inagua 25th ult., and sailed same night for Ragged Island.
Brig Manzanilla, Maguno, 10 days from Calais, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.
Schr M. Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lee & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, from Norwich.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, from Norwich.
Schr J. B. Bartlett, Harris, from Providence.
Schr Evergreen, Bellôste, from Providence.
Schr A. Magee, Ketchum, from Medford.
Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, from E. Cambridge.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, from Boston.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, from Boston.
Schr M. D. Carraumer, Cranmer, from Boston.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, from Boston.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, from Nantucket.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, from Wareham.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, from Wareham.
Schr L. Raymond, Lord, from Portland.
Schr C. Moore, Ingersoll, from Hingham.
Schr S. E. Woodbury, Woodbury, from N. Bedford.
Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, from Plymouth.
Schr M. W. Grilling, Grilling, from Dewport.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 25—9 P. M.—A barque and a brig, names unknown, passed in the Capes to-day. The brig Nimwaukie, from Philadelphia, and schr C. C. Bearse, from Georgetown, both for Boston, went to sea to-day. Wind NE. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Gottfried, Jongebord, for Philadelphia, at Rotterdam 16th inst.
Barque Jacob Hatfield, Blauvelt, for Philadelphia, at Glasgow 13th inst.
Schr S. J. Stevens, Cornell, hence for New Haven, at New York yesterday.
Schr Mary L. Vankirk, Haley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 25th inst.
Schr George W. Chase, Dunning, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 24th inst.
Schrs Panama, Snow; J. Segur, Segur; Maracaibo, Henley; and Silver Magnet, Perry, hence, at Boston 25th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Arrived, steamship Palmyra, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The schr Globe, of and from Bangor for Pawtucket, with lumber, suddenly filled with water last night, when twelve miles E. of Thatcher's Island, and was abandoned. The crew were saved, and have arrived at Gloucester.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Arrived, steamship City of New York, Tibbitts, from Liverpool.
Barque Condor, Hanson, from Shanghae.
Barque Everhard, Kleneke, from Iquique.

HAT, COAT, CLOAK, AND WARDROBE Hooks of Iron or Brass, and of a variety of shapes, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

CLOTHES WILL DRY QUICKER BECAUSE more perfectly wrung than you can do by hand, and you save time, clothing, and temper, and reduce the discomforts which inevitably attend a washing day, by using a Patent Ong Wheel Clothes Wringer. These we know to be the most durable, but we also keep other patterns for sale; We also repair Wringers. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE FLAT-IRON Holder has flexible metallic ribs firmly riveted on its under side, which prevent it from being burned by a very hot smoothing or tailor's iron. It is, therefore, very durable, and is neatly made in other

THE ANSWER.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Spare me, dread angel of reproof,
And let the sunshine weave to-day
Its gold-threads in the warp and woof
Of life so poor and grey.

Spare me awhile: the flesh is weak.
These lingering feet, that fain would stray
Among the flowers, shall some day seek
The straight and narrow way.

Take off thy ever-watchful eye,
The awe of thy rebuking frown;
The dullest slave at times must sigh
To fling his burdens down;

To drop his galley's straining oar,
And press, in summer warmth and calm,
The lap of some enchanted shore
Of blossom and of balm.

Grudge not my life its hour of bloom,
My heart its taste of long desire;
This day be mine: be those to come
As duty shall require.

The deep voice answered to my own,
Smiting my selfish prayers away:
"To-morrow is with God alone,
And man hath but to-day.

"Say not thy fond, vain heart within,
The Father's arms shall still be wide
When from these pleasant way of sin
Thou turn'st at eventide."

"Cast thyself down," the tempter saith,
"And angels shall thy feet upbear."
He bids thee make a lie of faith,
A blasphemy of prayer.

Though God be good and free be Heaven,
No force divine can love compel;
And, though the song of sins forgiven
May sound through lowest hell,

The sweet persuasion of His voice
Respects thy sanctity of will.
He giveth day: thou hast thy choice
To walk in darkness still;

As one who, turning from the light,
Watches his own grey shadow fall,
Doubting, upon his path of night,
If there be day at all!

No word of doom may shut thee out,
No wind of wrath may downward whirl,
No swords of fire keep watch about
The open gates of pearl.

A tenderer light than moon or sun,
Than song of earth a sweeter hymn,
May shine and sound forever on,
And then be deaf and dim.

Forever round the Mercy-seat
The guiding lights of Love shall burn;
But what if, habit-bound, thy feet
Shall lack the will to turn?

What if thine eye refuse to see,
Thine ear of Heaven's free welcome fail,
And thou a willing captive be,
Thyself thy own dark jail?

O doom beyond the saddest guess,
As the long years of God unroll
To make thy dreary selfishness
The prison of a soul!

To doubt the love that fain would break
The fetters from thy self-bound limb;
And dream that God can thee forsake
As thou forsakest Him!

Ladies' Dresses in Paris.

The dresses over silk slips are all the rage at the present moment in Paris, and every one knows what pretty and effective toilets white muslin and tarlatan prove over blue pink and mauve silk skirts. The thin shirts are trimmed this year with either a *bouillon* or a flounce ornamented with lines of insertion sewn on at regular intervals so as to form slanting lines. These lines are either guipure or Valenciennes lined with silk; embroidered straps are likewise used, but they are more costly, as they have to be worked expressly. This trimming is, of course, for white evening dresses, as for morning wear black grenadine and white alpaca are worn over colored silk slips. The effect is very pretty, not in the least heavy, and decidedly novel. Both the grenadine and alpaca dresses are trimmed with tongue-shaped straps of the same material piped all round with satin. These straps are all cut separately; they do not require much material, but a good deal of time, which is a matter of calculation only with those who make their dresses at home. These materials are likewise trimmed with rouleaux sewn at each side of the straps two inches wide. Gimp and jet are naturally too heavy for such light fabrics; but they are still in high favor for thick silks.

Ribbon sashes are only worn with muslin and gauze dresses; for silks, *failles*, etc., they are made of the same material, corded all round, or otherwise edged. The ends are very long and very wide, and are fastened either at the side of the back, or arranged so as to loop up the skirt.

I foresee a great invasion of gold in ladies' toilets, and more especially in the still favorite black toilet; it commenced on bonnets, but it is not at all likely to be stationary there. It is very pretty, and up to the present time "very well worn." Bonnets of all varieties are black and gold, from the *fanchon*, embroidered with jet, to the *toquet*, tilted over the nose, which, as now worn, is a perfect caricature. A gold spray has quite dethroned the aigrette; its leaves may be seen on every lady's hat, either standing upright, or lying down on black velvet or black lace bows. The most fashionable leaves are those of the olive, the oak, and the laurel; small *marguerites* and buttercups are also worn, and all these are made in dead gold, bright gold being only used for such fruits as bunches of grapes and currants, or for evening head dresses. Foliage is also made of simple gold paper at a very cheap rate: so the great fear is that this pretty adornment will soon become very common.—*Correspondence Queen.*

Sewing Machine Facts.

The following interesting statistics we gather from the quarterly returns made, we believe, under oath, by the several manufacturers of sewing machines throughout the United States. The figures which we present, and which we have been at some pains to collect, show at a glance the wonderful growth and great importance of this branch of American manufactures. It will be observed that one company has produced and sold within the year over *forty-three thousand machines!* It is somewhat remarkable that, during the recent stagnation in trade, this business has been but slightly, if at all, affected. But below are the figures in detail:—

Sewing machines manufactured and sold as per quarterly returns, for the year ending June 10, 1867:—

Double-Thread Machines.	Number.
The Singer Manufacturing Co	43,053
The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.	38,055
The Grover & Baker S. M. Co	32,909
The Howe Machine Co	11,053
The Florence S. M. Co	10,544
The Weed S. M. Co	3,638
The Elliptic S. M. Co	3,185
The Ætna S. M. Co	2,958
The Finkle & Lyon S. M. Co	2,488
The Empire S. M. Co	2,121
The Leavitt S. M. Co	1,051
Total double-thread machines	151,135
SINGLE-THREAD MACHINES.	
The Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co	14,152
The Shaw & Clark S. M. Co	2,692
The Goodspeed & Wyman S. M. Co	2,126
Total single-thread machines	18,970

—A man in Cincinnati intrusted $500 to his wife a short time ago for safe keeping. She sewed the money in her "bustle," from which it was abstracted by a servant who was cognizant of the fact that it was placed in that article of feminine clothing.

Handkerchief Flirtations.

Some genius has recently reduced to a system the popular habit of getting up flirtations by means of handkerchiefs. The language of flowers is out of date. It is too elaborate and roundabout a mode of conveying the tender emotions. Commend us to the handkerchief. The use of it is so handy, so natural, and so easily acquired, that any one who has tried it will at once perceive its advantages over the old complicated system. The handkerchief, too, is suggestive in connection with flirtations. Think of the troubles that poor Desdemona got into by not taking proper care of that ill-starred handkerchief which the Egyptian woman gave to old Mrs. Othello. Truly, as his Moorship remarked, "there's magic in the web of it." Let anyone look in of a Saturday afternoon, to the matinees at some of our theatres, and he will say there is vast deal of meaning in a handkerchief. But hitherto it has been an unwritten language, and those who use it have known but little of its fundamental principles. Hence the many mistakes and misconceptions which too often follow, just as with two persons conversing in a language with which both are unfamiliar. The following key may serve as a useful guide to the young of both sexes who are ambitious to acquire this elegant accomplishment:—

Drawing across the lips—Desirous of getting acquainted.
Drawing across the eyes—I am sorry.
Taking by centre—You are too willing.
Dropping—We will be friends.
Twirling in both hands—Indifference.
Drawing across the cheek—I love you.
Drawing through the hands—I hate you.
Letting it rest on the right cheek—Yes.
Letting it rest on the left cheek—No.
Twirling in left hand—I wish to get rid of you.
Twirling in right hand—I love another.
Folding it—I wish to speak with you.
Over the shoulder—Follow me.
Opposition corners in both hands—Wait for me.
Drawing across the forehead—We are watched.
Placing on left ear—I have a message for you.
Letting it remain on the eye—You are cruel.
Winding it round fore-finger—I am engaged.

The Rings on the Oak.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, in the course of a letter with reference to a historical and legendary tree known as "Herne's Oak," gives not only some interesting facts about the tree itself, but also an explanation of a natural phenomenon in connection with it. He says:—

"While working up a portion of this memorable tree into covers for the book I have written on its identity, looking on the end, I observed a great peculiarity, namely:—The annular rings accumulated in a healthy and vigorous manner up to a certain point, when they suddenly ceased, became almost imperceptible, then increased again in size till they attained nearly their former width, afterwards gradually diminished towards the outer edge of the tree, where they finally became undistinguishable.

"Upon mentioning this phenomenon to an intelligent gardener of fifty years' experience—without informing him in what wood I had observed it—he said the tree must have been struck by lightning or blighted in some way, so as to have stopped its growth, otherwise such an appearance would not have been presented. It was in the nature of trees, as it was with us, when they arrived at maturity they began to decline, the same as we did, but it was generally a gradual process, the rings in the trunk would become smaller and smaller by degrees, as the sap flowed less and less up the tree.

"I have since examined the wood more closely, and from the healthy part of the tree to the outside of the piece I have counted one hundred and sixty-four annular rings. If to these are added twenty for the sap which was wasted away from it, and forty one years, which time at least it is known to have been dead, we are carried back as far as 1639 as the latest time when the tree would have been seared or blighted. How much earlier than this it may have been I am not in a position at present to prove; but, considering that the rings are so small as to be scarcely discernible, and that some of the outer portion of the tree has been wasted away, I submit that it is not a very preposterous idea to assume it not improbable that the blasting of it happened during Shakespeare's time."

The Russian Imperial Household.

In Russia the Imperial household appears annually in the budget for about 7,700,000 roubles; but its account with the treasury is invariably overdrawn by 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 roubles, making the total amount derived from the public revenues about 1,500,000 sterling. This sum includes about 250,000 roubles annually paid to the Chapter of the Imperial Orders of Knighthood for pensions, etc., and a sum of nearly 2,000,000 of roubles for the support of various charitable institutions, and in general for what may be called privy purse expenditure. More than 566,000 roubles figure in the budget for extraordinary expenses, while the theatres and some other establishments, dependent on the Minister of the Imperial Household, required, in 1866, a sum of 685,627 roubles.

The imperial court and the administration of its many palaces is estimated in 1866 to cost 3,924,495 roubles, exclusive of a sum of 462,000 roubles appropriated to her Majesty the Empress, the heir apparent and other children of their imperial majesties. But the sum of £1,500,000 sterling is but a portion of the total annual expenditure of the Court of Russia. The imperial family are in possession of vast estates which yield about 4,000,000 roubles, in addition to gold and other mines in Siberia, which, together with the tribute of certain tribes in Siberia, bring in a further sum of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 of roubles, or 6,000,000 roubles ($4,750,000) in all. The revenue of the imperial family is thus equal to about £2,450,000 per annum, of which, however, £450,000 is spent in charities, schools, theatres, and other matters.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867

JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.

We call particular attention to a large assortment of very desirable styles

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

Just received from New York auction sales, in addition to the SILVER FOX, DIAMOND, HYDE PARK, and many other leading makes.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH HOUSE,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.

NO. 129 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 8 10mw

POLITICAL.

PATRIOTS AROUSE!

ASSEMBLE IN YOUR MIGHT

IN

MASS MEETING

ON SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

IN FRONT OF THE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

To Concert Measures for the Safety of the Republic!

Rebels routed in the field, and Traitors beaten at the Ballot-Box—marshalled by deserters from our ranks, backed by the patronage and guided by the craft of a

PERFIDIOUS PRESIDENT,

Threaten new dangers to our country. Liberty, Union, and Self-government are still menaced. The Holy Cause, victorious on so many battle-fields, sustained so often at the Polls and by Congress, is

NOT YET SECURED!

All our sacrifices of blood and treasure are jeopardized by the treachery of the Executive, the machinations of our old foe, and

OUR OWN APATHY!

Shall this be? Will patriots supinely suffer the fruits of victory to pass into the hands of

REBELS AND TRAITORS!

Remember that the arch-traitor and demagogue, ANDREW JOHNSON, IS STILL PRESIDENT. Remember his unmatched baseness, his flagitious designs, his cunning wiles, his despotic will; above all, remember his cabal of wicked advisers and the tremendous power in his hands. Remember that he and they will construe the slightest falling off of our majorities in any election as evidence of sympathy with them, and a pretext for defiant and armed hostility to Congress. The INFATUATED DICTATOR will plunge us in

ANOTHER CIVIL WAR!

Unless the people awe him into obedience by the significance of vast majorities. Behind the issues of who shall be Judge, who Sheriff, and who shall fill the other offices, is the great question, "How best shall the Usurper be Rebuked and Dismayed?" Philadelphia glories in the renown of being the most loyal and devoted of all the cities. Her potential voice, spoken at the polls, has for seven years past electrified the nation,

Thrilled armies in the field, cheered Congress in its labors. Let it be heard again in October in thundertones as of yore, reanimating the loyal and confounding the traitorous.

COME, FREEMEN!

COME TO THE RESCUE!

COME IN YOUR STRENGTH TO HEAR

GOV. JOHN W. GEARY.
HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.
HON. HUGH L. BOND, OF MD.
COL. R. S. MATTHEWS, OF MD.
HON. JOHN M. BROOMALL.
HON. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.
HON. J. A. J. CRESWELL, OF MD.
HON. BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER.
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
HON. CALEB N. TAYLOR.
HON. N. B. SMITHERS.
HON. GALUSHA A. GROW.
HON. H. BUCHER SWOPE.
HON. GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.
HON. LIN BARTHOLOMEW.
HON. WAYNE McVEIGH.
HON. JOHN W. FORNEY.
HON. MORTON McMICHAEL.
AND OTHERS.

Come with earnest hearts and high resolves!

AWAKE FROM YOUR LETHARGY!

Throw aside every minor issue; suppress all complaining,

BE TRUE TO THE CAUSE!

Be united, and for the life of the nation, remembering Madison's glorious motto:

"PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN!"

VOTE THE WHOLE REPUBLICAN TICKET!

The crisis appeals to your patriotism.

Remember, the only surety for

PEACE, ORDER AND LAW, LIBERTY AND UNION!

And the Payment of the National Debt, is in the

COMPLETE VICTORY

OF THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY!

By order of the Committee. 9 26

POLITICAL.

WELCOME TO THE

HERO, STATESMAN, AND PATRIOT!

GLORIOUS SHERIDAN!

Soldiers and Sailors of the Republic!

Veterans in Freedom's Cause!

Defenders of the Union!

Patriots who have Saved the Nation!

Officers, and the Rank and File!

All who have borne Arms for their Country are invited to assemble at

NATIONAL HALL,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

To Greet the Bravest of the Brave,

THE TRUE SOLDIER, PURE PATRIOT, AND SAGACIOUS STATESMAN,

IRRESISTIBLE SHERIDAN!

NOW OUR CITY'S GUEST.

Come, ye heroes of Potomac's Bloody Fields and Virginia's Conquered Valleys! Ye who unfettered Mississippi's waters and freed them to the Gulf! Ye who bore the Starry Flag up Chattanooga's gory heights and o'er prostrate Georgia to the Sounding Sea! Ye who hurled back the Rebel Hordes from Pennsylvania's soil, and crushed out foul Rebellion by your Crowning Victories on the Appomattox! Come all ye Heroes—Native and Naturalized—All who fought for LIBERTY in her struggle—Come, Champions of her Holy Cause, to WELCOME your Tried Comrades and Renowned Leaders,

SHERIDAN AND SICKLES,

And Express Your Sympathy with them and with

CONGRESS!!

PROCLAIM ANEW YOUR DEVOTION TO YOUR COUNTRY!

Rebuke the Perjured President

WHO PROSTITUTES HIS FUNCTIONS IN ORDER THAT REBELS AND TRAITORS SHALL RULE PATRIOTS.

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG!

Stand by Your Old Tried Leaders!

General J. A. LOGAN, of Illinois,
General B. F. BUTLER,
General FRANZ SIGEL,
General CARL SCHURZ,
General JOHN W. GEARY,
Colonel F. JORDAN,
General FAIRCHILD,
General BARNUM,
Private DUDLEY,
General HENDERSON,
General HAWLEY,
Sergeant LIGHTFOOT,
General DENISON,
General OGLESBY,
General TODD,
General GRIMSHAW,
Captain ZELL,
General FARNSWORTH,
Colonel DEMING,
General FLETCHER,

And other Brave Soldiers will address the meeting.

SOLDIERS! A traitor President is plotting to UNDO ALL YOUR GLORIOUS WORK. One day he pardons Rebels by tens of thousands—on another heaps contumely on the bravest of your leaders, and strips them of command. SHALL THIS BE? Shall ALL your privations, ALL your struggles, ALL your heroic sacrifices be set at naught by the Despot and Demagogue and his guilty coadjutors? Have the immortal thousands, dead on the battle-field, indeed died in vain?

"Up many a fortress wall
They charged, those boys in blue;
'Mid surging smoke and volley'd ball
The bravest were the first to fall—
To fall for me and you!
Our brothers mustered by our side;
They marched, and fought, and nobly died
For me and you!
Good friend, for me and you!"

After the meeting, Soldiers, Sailors, and Citizens will be marshalled by the officers of the Grand Army of the Republic, and proceed to SERENADE the city's

ILLUSTRIOUS GUESTS! 9 26 2t

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, September 24, 1867.

Special Orders No. 73.

Posts of this army will form in order of seniority, on north side of Market street, right resting on Thirteenth street, on FRIDAY, 27th instant, immediately after the close of the Soldiers' Mass Meeting, to proceed to the quarters of Comrades General Phil Sheridan and Daniel E. Sickles, to tender them the compliment of a serenade.

Every comrade will be in line.

By order of
LOUIS WAGNER,
Grand Commander.
JAMES GIVEN, Asst. Adjutant-General. 9 26 2t

UNION LEAGUE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Union League on the 16th, it was

Resolved, That Public Meetings of the citizens of Philadelphia be called for

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28,

AND

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5.

The meetings to be held on BROAD STREET, in front of the LEAGUE HOUSE.

By order of the Committee.

9 21 7t ROBT. R. CORSON, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

SOLDIERS!

TO THE FRONT!!

You have a contest before you as important in its results as any of your struggles on the

BLOODY BATTLE-FIELDS,

Sanctified to you by the murder of your comrades and the desolation of their widows and orphans. Let there be

NO WAVERING IN THE RANKS!

Are we, who have fought long and faithfully to secure the perfect integrity of this Republic, to yield our cherished rights to the machinations of a party that has ever opposed us—a party that has uniformly denied every recognition of our services—a party that sought to deprive us of the means to support our families, by voting against all appropriations to defray military expenses—a party that would have allowed our children to starve sooner than vote one cent for their relief—a party that now, gathering its decayed forces for one more fruitless effort to wrest from loyal hands the unstained

FLAG OF VICTORY,

Attempts to hide its own weakness and insults our intelligence by pretending a desire to do us honor. So

THE ARCH-TRAITOR LEE

Offered to provide luxury and comfort for those who would desert the colors they had sworn to support. A few, cajoled by his pretenses, and persuaded by the arguments of the Democratic party of the North, deserted, and were treated as they deserved—as should all soldiers be treated who forsake the cause of loyalty—whether on the battle-field or in the political arena. They were

DELUDED, DISGRACED, DESPISED.

COMRADES! RALLY IN YOUR MIGHT

ON FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27,

AT 8 O'CLOCK

AT NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

There let us with one voice avow our continued allegiance to that great cause for which our brothers in arms laid down their lives. Let us show by our numbers our intensity of feeling; and let us demonstrate to the world that the removal from spheres of command where they were so gallantly fighting the enemies of our country, of those great heroes,

SHERIDAN AND SICKLES,

Cannot be submitted to without protest.

Special arrangements will be made for the accommodation of Ladies, who, it is hoped, will be present in large numbers. 9 26 2t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 8 12 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.

The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 8 26

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 Arch Street,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.

8 1

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 8 *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER-WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 126 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut. 11

POLITICAL.

UNION

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFF,

JOSEPH M. COWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS,

WILLIAM Y. CAMPBELL.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,

RICHARD M. BATTURS.

CITY OFFICERS.

CITY TREASURER,

DAVID JONES.

CITY COMMISSIONER,

BENJAMIN F. URWILER.

SENATE—THIRD DISTRICT,

JOSEPH A. BONHAM.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.
1—DAVID FOY.
2—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
3—A. M. WALKINSHAW.
4—WILLIAM W. WATT.
5—EDMUND S. YARD.
6—Col. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7—JAMES SUBERS.
8—JAMES V. STOKES.
9—F. W. THOMAS.
10—Col. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
11—CHARLES EAGER.
12—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
13—ENOS C. RENNER.
14—GEORGE T. THORN.
15—JAMES HOLGATE.
16—Col. MARSHALL C. HONG.
17—Col. JOHN CLARK.
18—JAMES N. MARKS.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.

WM. R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, ISAAC McBRIDE, } Secretaries. 9 24

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.

GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE
AND
PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 frp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET

8 12 frp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,

6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A PICKPOCKET'S CHOICE OF LIFE.—A Bristol pickpocket, having had a taste of a lunatic asylum, has declared his preference for a jail.

A GIFT.—The Emperor of Austria has sent one hundred thousand florins to the burgomaster of Frankfort, for the restoration of the Cathedral.

A PANTHER.—One of the latest additions to the collection of animals in the Jardin des Plantes is a young Algerine panther of great beauty. He has a *chalet* and garden to himself, and is visited by large throngs.

A SHOWER OF FROGS.—On the 23d of August there was a hot rain at Vienna, which left the banks of the canal covered with millions of little frogs. In some spots they lay in heaps.

A WOOD FIRE.—The Italian journals speak of a terrible fire which recently broke out in a forest near Ajaccio. From the sea it looked like a burning mountain. Many leagues of trees are burned down. Ships and troops have been sent to the scene.

FACTORY ACCIDENTS IN ENGLAND.—The reports of the inspectors of English factories for the half-year ending with April last show a list of 2390 accidents—14 of them fatal, 305 making amputation necessary, and 306 causing fracture of limbs or bones.

A GOOD WORK.—The swindling shopkeepers of London are still looked after. At a petty session in Upper Hall, Islington, about one hundred tradesmen had to answer summonses for possessing fraudulent weights and measures. The usual fines were inflicted.

EXCISE IN ENGLAND.—By the new Inland Revenue act, excise officers, accompanied by a constable, are empowered, between 11 o'clock at night and 5 in the morning, to enter the premises of any person selling coffee, tea, tobacco, etc., and to examine the articles.

YOUNG TURKEY.—The last company of conspirators against the Turkish Government have been sentenced. Nearly all of them were of prominent families of Constantinople. Twenty were exiled for terms of fifteen, ten, eight, and four years; the rest were overlooked.

IMPENDING CHANGE IN HAWAII.—The King of the Sandwich Islands is said to be seriously ill. The names mentioned as the future sovereigns were those of Queen Emma and Prince William Quanalilo. The present King's age does not exceed thirty-five years.

THE PAPAL ARMY.—An Italian journal says there are 584 officers in the Papal army—410 Italian, 106 French, 40 Swiss, 12 German, 6 Belgian, 4 Irish, 2 Dutch, 2 Spanish, and 2 Polish. There are 8 generals. The entire army amounts to 13,000 men.

A SINGING CLUB ON ITS TRAVELS.—For several days past, says a recent French paper, strollers in the streets have noticed small parties of young men walking together, all wearing a jaunty white cap of the same pattern. They are the singing club of the University of Upsal, who are going to give concerts to pay their expenses in Paris. There are ninety-six of them.

WORKMEN AT THE EXHIBITION.—The Paris papers contain notices of the workmen of different trades to meet at designated places, and choose delegates to examine the foreign products in their several lines exhibited in the Champ de Mars. To encourage attendance, a ticket, which will admit from day to day to the Exhibition, is promised to every workman who takes part in these elections.

PUBLIC SPIRIT IN VENICE.—Venice seems to be waking up. Her citizens are interested in the question of building a railroad through the Tyrol, and discuss the merits of different routes with apparent warmth. They also seem pleased at the establishment of a line of steamers between Venice and Alexandria, and the reports of workmen who went to Paris have caused a healthful stir in the manufactories.

DISCOURTEOUS.—The King of Prussia cannot have enjoyed himself during his recent tour in South Germany. In a great many places they did not take off their hats to him. At Frankfort it was still worse. He went to see the ruins of the cathedral. The firemen were throwing water on the heaps of smouldering embers. Accidentally, of course, one of them turned the pipe which he was holding in the direction of King William, and drenched him in an instant.

FEATS OF IMITATION.—A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes a note about one Michael Boai, an unrivalled "chin performer," who produced a sound resembling that produced on xylophone by Master Bonnay. He had imitators who played solos on their cheeks by projecting the mouth and striking the hollows of each cheek with their hands. About the same time the late Herr von Joel made his appearance as a *siffleur*, and imitated the flute on a walking stick.

SPORTING ITEMS.—The English *Sporting Gazette* says:—"The Duke of Newcastle is the new steward at York, in the place of Mr. W. G. Craven, whose term has expired. Mr. Porter sold Challenge to the Marquis of Hastings for 3500 guineas on Wednesday last. There is no likelihood that the Huntingdon meeting will hereafter take place in the same week as the Stamford. John Day was so much pleased with Lord Clifden, when he saw him at the Moorlands stud farm, that he took three subscriptions to him for 1868."

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—In 1793 there were 38,315 friendly societies in Great Britain; of these, 13,935 have been dissolved, and 24,380 remain. During the last decade friendly societies have increased at the rate of about a thousand a year, the majority of them proving unsound. They are badly managed. Thus the Royal Liver Society, of Liverpool, draws an income of about £125,000 from a constituency of about 130,000 to 150,000 persons, who are naturally among the poorer classes. Yet last year £45,864 were spent on the management, being about 33 per cent. of the income.

NARVAEZ.—Narvaez is now in his sixty-sixth year. He was born at Loji, near Grenada, Spain. In 1820 he was captain in the Guards, but soon left the army, and for thirteen years lived as he could. Then he entered the service again as colonel. In 1837, at which time he held the commission of a brigadier-general, he became involved in a political complication, and again resigned. In 1843 he saw the downfall of his old antagonist, Espartero, and entered the Queen's cabinet as Minister of War. His soldierly qualities are not above suspicion, but he has succeeded in getting together a comfortable fortune.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.—An English letter-writer at Berlin sketches the personal appearance of the King of Sweden as follows:—"The King of Sweden is a man of imposing presence. His stature even exceeds that of King William. His physiognomy resembles rather that of a southern Frenchman than that of a native of Northern Europe. A long, full black beard surrounds an oval face of handsome and expressive features and dark complexion. The eagle nose and vivacious eye impart to the countenance an expression fully corresponding to the head, which is said to revolve aspiring and ambitious schemes. His short hair is here and there streaked with grey."

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL

To the Finest College Rooms in the City,

Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of

BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Nearly Opposite th Continental Hotel.

The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.

The Corps of Teachers has no superior.

Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.

Send for circular.

6 28 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., 8 16mw18t Head Master.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college. A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on the 1st of October next. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by the Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, on MONDAY, September 30, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual Lecture Room. 9 16 13t

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 850 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.

Professor M. RADEN,

Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1344 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,

Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

EBENISTES,

CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

CABINET MAKERS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

MEUBEL FABRICKANT,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT Philadelphia.

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO EN EXHIBICION.

In Serie de Cuartos, COLOCADO COMO Salas de recibimiento y CUARTOS DE CAMARA [9 26 2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE

MODERN ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer, at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15 3

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 1 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,

GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,

8 16 fmwts30 STATE TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted,

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 20 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate o

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 9 1 8im

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn,
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 14 *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

440 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Running West from Omaha Across the Continent,

Are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining 87 miles, to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October Contracts have already been made for rock-cuttings beyond, to be done during the winter. The work is being pushed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, commencing at Sacramento, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, on which THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid, the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the First Mortgage Bonds, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work, and its early completion is as certain as any future business event can be.

NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

During the quarter ending July 31st of the current year, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:—

EARNINGS.

Passengers	$190,526 92
Freight	549,672 59
Telegraph	1,416 23
Mails	12,140 00
Transportation, Contractor's Materials	453,205 44
" " Men	26,077 97
	$1,233,038 95

EXPENSES.

Fuel	$131,089 58
Repair of Track	109,767 84
" Engines, Cars, Shops, etc	50,364 44
Offices and Stations	54,907 60
Conductors, Engineers, etc	33,294 73
Trains	15,486 93
NET EARNINGS to balance	807,598 03
	$1,233,038 95

From the relative high charges, the operating expenses of the road are but 32½ per cent. of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractor's business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men ($479,283·41), and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses ($395,530·92) 32½ per cent. ($157,564·42) as the proportion chargeable on the work done for contractors, which was less than actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter, $237,966·50. The account for the *commercial business* stands as follows:—

Earnings for May, June, and July	$723,755·54
Expenses " " "	237,966·50
Net profits of operating 325 miles of road three months	$485,789·04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is so amply provided for, and so thoroughly secured, must by classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

And are Offered for the present at NINETY CENTS on the Dollar, and Accrued Interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS No. 51 WALL Street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 WALL Street.

In Philadelphia,

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO.,
J. E. LEWARS & CO.,
F. STEEB.

In Wilmington, Delaware,

R. R. ROBINSON & CO.,
JOHN McLEAR & SON.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally through out the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

NEW YORK.

August 20, 1867. 9 23 mwf3t

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11 5

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

KERR'S CHINA HALL,

NO. 529 CHESNUT STREET,

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL TO NEW STORE,

NO. 1218 CHESNUT STREET,

(Late Messchert's Mansion).

$100,000 Worth of China, Glass, and Stoneware,

To be sold at a great reduction in price, in order to reduce stock, previous to removal to new store.

Families, Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Restaurants now have an opportunity of purchasing China Glass, or Stoneware at greatly reduced prices. A large assortment of rich Cut and Engraved Glassware and Stone China, marked down less than manufacturers' prices. [9 20 1mwim

JAMES K. KERR & BRO.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 24

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7, 1867.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses (hospital grounds) in this city, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of ARMY CLOTHING and EQUIPAGE:

177,108 Woollen Blankets.	16,588 Trowsers, mounted
16,111 Uniform Coats.	75,000 Trowsers, Foot men's.
10,202 Uniform Coats, Irregular.	23 170 pairs Bootees, M. S
5,400 Uniform Jackets.	3,800 pairs Bootees, M. S. rubber soles.
11,777 V. R. Corps Jackets.	254,00 pairs Brogans.
53,76 Knit Jackets.	151 pairs Boots.
20,000 Sacks Coats, lined.	5,000 Shirts.
21,000 Sacks Coats, unlined	300 Drawers.
28,732 Great Coats, Infantry.	49,437 Cap Covers.
17,303 Great Coats, mounted.	265 Caps.
	7: Hats.
	1,241 Knapsacks.

Also, a quantity of various other articles of clothing and equipage.

Samples can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. A. HULL,

9 11 16t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF SLOOP YACHT GENERAL HANCOCK.

ASSISTANT QUARMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, PHILDELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Hanover Street Wharf, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, October 1st, at 11 o'clock A. M., the fast sailing sloop yacht General Hancock, together with her entire outfit, built by Albertson & Brothers, at Philadelphia, in 1866.

The vessel can be examined daily at the Hanover Street Wharf, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The vessel must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

F. J. CRILLY,

9 23 7t Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE U. S. ENGINEER AGENCY, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK CITY, September 19, 1867.

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats (authorized by joint resolution of Congress approved March 29, 1867) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, in accordance with models, drawings, and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi river at or below New Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 ee long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and equipments ready for the sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers, or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 12 M., on the 12th day of October, 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of October, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th day of October, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trials and trial trip had by the 31st day of March, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows:—Forty per cent. of the contract price on launching the boat and completion of the boilers and the cylinders of the three propeller engines, provided all these shall have been duly approved; thirty-five per cent. on approval of the boat after completion of all its parts, ready for sea and for work, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, all the trials and the trial trip having been had, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with, and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties, with the certificate, to be submitted with the bid.

The bids and guarantees must be made out on the printed forms to be had at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings. M. D. MCALESTER.

Brevet Brig-Gen. U. S. A., Maj. of Eng's, In charge of improvement, mouth of Mississippi river. 9 23 12t

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of S. HODGES CRITTENDEN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of S. W. CRITTENDEN and F. L. HOFFMAN, Executors of the last will of S. HODGES CRITTENDEN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 230 N. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9 18 wfm5t* GEORGE W. THORN, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the matter of the SECOND JEFFERSON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned, appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of the assignees, and to report distribution of balance in their hands in the above matter, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 129 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1867 at four o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.

9 18 wfm 5t D. P. BROWN, Jr., Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of EMERSON M. MARTER, Bankrupt, In Bankruptcy.

To whom it may Concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EMERSON M. MARTER, of the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district, dated the 20th day of September, A. D. 1867. JOHN FARERA,

9 20 f31* Assignee.

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.

For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 23mwf3m

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, September 25
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, September 28
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, October 5
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Wednesday, October 9
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, October 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, October 19

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency
First Cabin	$100	Steerage $30
To London	105	To London 35
To Paris	115	To Paris 45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $60. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7 or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

The steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Captain T. N. Cooksey, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, October 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., and every two weeks thereafter.

Freight taken for all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

The Passenger accommodations of this steamer are of a superior character.

Freight now being received at Pier 18 South DELAWARE Avenue.

WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
9 24 tf No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain F. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1078 tons, Captain J. T. Morse.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, October 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier South Wharves.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port October 5.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 11 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, September 28, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 16 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 312 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 1, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 227 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers on this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street, Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 14 South Wharves.
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1f

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

11 PHILADELPHIA.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND RAGGING

Of every Description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand

Also, WOOL SACKS.

9 20 3 JAMES CASCADEN,
JOHN T. BAILEY. Agent.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Solution of the Louisville Bond and Note Robbery—The Whole Property, Amounting to $46,000, Recovered, and the Alleged Robber Arrested — He Proves to be an Intimate Friend of Our President.

About a year ago, and a week or so previous to the visit of Andy Johnson to Chicago, great excitement was created in Louisville, Ky., by the robbery of bonds and promissory notes to the value of $46,000, which were abstracted from a safe, and which were the property of a wealthy lady, Mrs. Jane M. Reed, a resident of that city. At the time of the robbery Mrs. Reed was in Europe, and her valuable papers were left in the care of her son. The latter's safe was blown open one night, and the documents abstracted. A heavy reward was offered for the arrest of the thief and for the recovery of the treasure, by the Louisville police authorities, but no trace or clue whatever could be found as to who was the perpetrator of the transaction.

Upon the occasion of President Johnson's visit to this city, which occurred on the 14th of September, 1866, came a young man named Frank Riley. He seemed quite at home among his fellow-travellers, and was evidently well known by a great many of them. He came here with several letters of introduction, which he failed not to use. On the day of his arrival he called at A. C. Badger's bank and attempted to dispose of several railway bonds which he had in his possession. Not being acquainted with the young man, Mr. Badger refused to receive the bonds until the holder was vouched for by some person of responsibility. Riley departed from the bank, but soon returned again, bringing with him one of the editors of the Louisville *Journal*, and, upon the latter's recommendation, Mr. Badger bought forty bonds, advancing Riley $2800 on them.

A day or two subsequent to the transaction, Mr. Badger sent the bonds to Louisville to be redeemed, and to his surprise very quickly received a telegraphic despatch informing him that the bonds could not be sold, as they were a portion of those stolen, and for the recovery of which a reward had been offered. Upon receiving this intelligence, Mr. Badger at once went to Louisville, and upon his arrival there was attached for the value of the bonds.

From the date of having received the money from Mr. Badger, Riley alternately lived in this city and New York, in the latter city being employed at the Custom-House, a position he received on the direct recommendation of Mr. Johnson, as will be seen from the following letter which was found in his possession yesterday, upon his arrest in this city:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13, 1866.—Henry A. Smythe, Collector of Customs, New York City.—SIR:—This will introduce to your favorable consideration Frank Riley, of New York city, with whose character I became acquainted in Tennessee, and whom I commend to you as worthy of a suitable appointment under you.

With great respect, very truly yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

The whole affair was kept pretty dark, and not until Monday did it transpire that Riley was "wanted." Detective John J. Kelly, in the meantime, had on several occasions met Riley, and was well acquainted with him. When he learned what was the matter, he set to work to find the bird. He soon learned that Riley had left a large number of bonds and notes with a pawnbroker on Clark street, and going to the place, obtained possession of the following property:—Fifty shares of Joliet, Chicago, and Alton Railroad stock; three shares of Louisville and Nashville Railroad stock; eight shares of Bank of Louisville stock, and promissory notes to the amount of $30,000—the whole, notes and bonds, representing over $40,000, and constituting the property abstracted from Mr. Reed's safe. After getting possession of this property, Detective Kelly, on Tuesday afternoon, visited the Briggs House No. 2, where Riley had been stopping, and learned that he had quit the house, and contemplated leaving the city that evening.

To prevent his departure, the detective procured the services of five other officers, and stationed them at the several depots. Yesterday morning information was left at the Central Station that Riley was on State street, near Madison, in a saloon. Detective Sam Ellis was at once directed to arrest him. Upon reaching the place where it was said Riley would be found, he was informed that the bird had flown. Going up State street towards Washington, he saw Riley, but the latter individual saw him at the same instant, and dodging under the sidewalk, was lost to sight. Ellis jumped upon a street car that was passing, and reached the corner of Washington street just as Riley emerged from his hiding place, and before the fellow could offer any resistance had him secured.

He was arraigned at the Police Court yesterday afternoon, and committed to jail in default of $50,000 bail to await a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky for his return to that State.

Riley has numerous *aliases*, being known in this city and elsewhere as Wallace and Lynch. He is a shrewd fellow, having served as a spy during the Rebellion.—*Chicago Rep., 25th.*

THE FASHIONS.

KID GLOVES.—The new style of kid glove is finished with a cord and tassel, lacing on the back of the wrist for ornament, not use. Buttons are used to some extent for fastening gloves; but the new gloves are clasped with studs mechanically fastened to one side. The varieties of gloves are the plain, with two buttons; long wrists, with welt and band, fastened with three buttons, or with two studs; a wider band, with three studs; and long-armed gloves, with four studs, and larger ones with six. The studs take the place of three buttons. The fashionable colors in gloves are "cuir," Russian grey, a purple hue, French grey, a lavender tint, lilac, purple lavender, amber, and Giraffe. Perhaps the ladies who purchase Alexandre's gloves do not know that a gentleman who serves them is the genius who devises the improvements, and designs new colors and styles for the retail trade. He goes through the forest and gathers autumn leaves of every hue, blends them, and studies the effect in light and shade, and so devises new colors. During the day he is in his place at the counter. His evenings are spent, often to a late hour, in study and in getting up new designs and colors that are forwarded to the manufacturer.

STREET AND HOME DRESSES.—Short dresses for walking are gaining in popularity; they are more worn in Europe than formerly, Eugenie having appeared in one. An elegant black silk was embroidered in jet and silk, with a large medallion on each breadth and a smaller one on the sacque to match. A velveteen Bismark brown has skirt and sacque trimmed with black silk ribbon with cord edge. Blue and purple and brown poplin suits are trimmed with satin folds of the same shade. A pretty mode of trimming is a satin fold around the skirt and depending from it scollops of poplin edged with satin piping. The under skirt is sometimes of a contrasting color, and when they harmonize has a pretty effect. A new style that will be worn is the pelisse, is made with two skirts, the under one quite long. The body is close fitting, and trimmed with plaited folds. This will be worn later in the season.

ENAMELLING LADIES' FACES.—This is the way it is done:—You first apply to the human face divine a wash of cider water, which removes every impurity. This done, you lave the face anew with tepid water, then dry the skin with fine linen till it is perfectly smooth and velvety. You then apply to this surface a perfectly white, a pink white, or a cream white enamel. The real and pure Paris enamel, is slightly tinted. It is a paste, and covers the surface smoothly, making it marble-like. This artificial covering being thick, lasts a long time, but the face must not be washed. In order to remove any impurity from the skin, or rather from the enamel, a small sponge dipped in rose water is used, and the enamel carefully restored.

Ristori's face is enamelled nightly.

The followers of this fashion are, in England, Miss Burdett Coutts, and the fair lady whose husband refused to pay several thousand pounds for numberless enamellings.

The price for a "permanent enamelling" is $50.

If skilfully done, and the cheeks touched with rouge, with a little "fixing up" of eyebrows, you cannot at night, and a foot or two off, tell an old woman from a young one.

In America, the fair Mrs. R. follows this fashion so thoroughly that she coats face, arms, and neck with the pearly preparation. She is kept in countenance by the wealthy Mrs. B., and sundry others.

The ladies of the *demi-monde*, however, are the most fervent of the believers in enamel.

THE FIRST MEETING.—The Republicans of this city and vicinity held their first meeting in the public square last evening. Stirring addresses were delivered by Hon. James M. Scovel, of New Jersey, and William Nicholson, Esq. The right spirit is abroad, and the indications are that the work will be done right. The meeting was a rouser.—*Chester Republican.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RECEPTION

OF

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, September 26, 1867.

The members of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, with the ladies of their families, are invited to meet Major-General P. H. SHERIDAN at

THE LEAGUE HOUSE,

ON FRIDAY, 27TH INST.,

Between 12 o'clock noon and 3 o'clock P. M.

9 26 2t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH WARD UNION LEAGUE GREETING TO THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

A Mass Meeting of the members of the Union League and other citizens opposed to the persecution of our noble Generals, who have faithfully executed the Reconstruction laws of Congress, will meet at SPRING GARDEN HALL this evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of uniting with the Army of the Republic in a Grand Demonstration at National Hall, this evening, to confirm the victories of the battle-field. JAMES MACNICHOL, M. D.,
11* Secretary.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.

9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION of Candidates for Admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, August 10, 1867. 8 20 tuth3t

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

IN

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1867.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1867, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of authorizing a loan under the Act of Assembly approved the 10th day of April, 1867.

9 20 9t JAMES S. COX, President.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 307 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

at fair prices.

Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

SKIN DISEASES!

"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." "GO
Have You Tetter? "GO
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." "GO
Have you Scald Head? "GO
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." "GO
Have You any Skin Diseases? "GO
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." "GO

A Speedy Cure Guaranteed. "GO

Swayne's Ointment "GO

Is warranted a quick and sure cure. It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.

Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Tetter!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Salt Rheum
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itching Piles!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Scald Head!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Barber's Itch!

Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk, J. HUTCHINSON KAY, S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS, Was cured of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the face, which had baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, tried a great many remedies, finally procured

"DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT."

Which made a perfect cure. Skeptics, call and see him, and he will willingly relate what "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" has done for him. [3 2 mwf1p

Sold by the leading Druggists, and at Dr. Swayne's Principal Office No. 330 N. Sixth street, above Vine.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island. Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).

This old and well-known Company, the *largest* of its kind in the *world*, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared, with the most extensive and improved machinery, to *dye*, *cleanse*, and *finish*, in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.

Garments *cleansed* by our new French process *without* being ripped. 9 17 tuth3m

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURED BY "CORLISS," Providence. Size of cylinder, 20 inch diameter by 48 inch stroke—about one hundred and ten horse power. Apply to

9 25 2tu W. B. LEVAN,
Cor. of WOOD and TWENTY-FOURTH Sts., Phila.

L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 9 1m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ALL THAT VALUABLE Tract of Land situate in Montgomery county, Pa., on the Bethlehem Pike, 18 miles north of Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad; it contains 205 acres. The improvements are large, consisting of stone mansion, with bath, water-closets, range, etc.; two tenant houses, two large barns, stabling for 100 horses and cattle, carriage-house, wagon-house, granary, ice-house, spring-house, etc. The farm is under good fence, and well watered by three streams; the avenues leading to the mansion are ornamented by two rows of large shade trees; large shade trees surround the mansion. There are a variety of fruit trees; about 20 acres in valuable timber, 30 acres in meadow, balance in arable land. It is well adapted for grain, breeding, and grazing purposes, while its situation, fine old trees, fruit, and modern improvements, commend it as a gentleman's country seat. Also the stock, consisting of eighty-four head of cattle and horses, and all the utensils of a well-regulated farm.

R. J. DOBBINS,
Second Story Ledger Building,
9 26 2t* SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads; is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 27 1frp Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,
"GIRARD ROW."
9 18 wfm 2t A. MYERS.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested:—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration, in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1867.
Sept 4, Charles Hathaway, Administrator of MARIA HATHAWAY, deceased.
" 4, James Faries, Executor of CHARLES HEPBURN, deceased.
" 4, Thomas Fincey, Administrator of CHARLES HEMMANN, deceased.
" 5, Henry W. Spencer, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a., and Trustee of WILLIAM McGLENSEY, deceased.
" 6, Daniel M. Fox, Trustee of ELIZABETH FRASER, deceased.
" 6, George T. Bispham, Administrator of SAML. S. TUCKER, deceased.
" 6, Edward M. Paxson et al., Executors of Dr. DAVID JAYNE, deceased.
" 7, George W. Dornan, Administrator of THOMAS DORNAN, deceased.
" 11, Henry Pratt McKean et al., Trustees under the will of HENRY PRATT, deceased.
" 12, Francisca Kaiser, Administratrix of MAXAMILIAN KAISER, deceased.
" 12, John Clayton, Guardian of JOHN TODHUNTER, a minor.
" 13, Henry Ritner Executor of CECELIA McCAFFERY, deceased.
" 13, Byron Woodward, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of THOMAS McCAFFERY, deceased.
" 13, Susannah Rhoads et al., Executors of WILLIAM RHOADS, deceased.
" 14, John Clayton and Joseph B. Townsend, Executors of M. W. BALDWIN, deceased.
" 14, James Chambers, Executor of PHILIP HALZELL, deceased.
" 16, Anna A. Albright, Administratrix of JACOB ALBRIGHT, deceased.
" 16, Joseph Jones and John Jordan, Jr., Administrators of ANNA M. BULLER, deceased.
" 16, Elizabeth G. Rutherford et al., Executors of JOHN RUTHERFORD, Jr., deceased.
" 18, John Jordan, Jr., and Joseph Jones, Executors of HENRY J. BULLER, deceased.
" 16, Henry Wright, Administrator of HARRIET C. WATSON, deceased.
" 18, Samuel W. Black, Administrator of THOMAS MOORE, deceased.
" 18, John Horton, Administrator (as filed by his Executors) of BENJAMIN E. VALENTINE, deceased.
" 18, John F. Metz, Administrator of JOHN W. WARWICK, deceased.
" 18, Peter Armbruster and John C. Yeager, Executors of FRANCIS F. WOLGAMUTH, deceased.
" 18, Edward Hergesheimer, Administrator de bonis non of GEORGE HERGESHEIMER, deceased.
" 20, Penna. Co. for Ins. on Lives, etc., Guardians of E. LEWIS ANDREWS, late a minor.
" 20, Penna. Co. for Ins. on Lives, etc., Executors of MIRIAM CRIDLAND, deceased.
" 21, Penna. Co. for Ins. on Lives, etc., Guardians of HOWARD and JOSEPH DUBS, late minors.
" 21, John H. Hammitt, Administrator of PURNELL J. HARRINGTON, deceased.
" 21, Alfred Fassitt, Guardian of H. C. STILES, late a minor.
" 21, Charles W. Merrefield, Administrator of JOHN GUEST MERREFIELD, deceased.
" 23, T. A. Budd, Jr., Administrator of THOMAS ALLBONE, deceased.
" 23, John Craig Miller, Trustee (as filed by his executor), under the first clause of the first codicil to the will of MARY W. DALE, deceased.
" 24, Spencer Roberts, Trustee of ELEANOR TYSON, deceased.
" 25, George K. Zeigler, Executor of WILLIAM H. C. BOHLEN, deceased.
" 25, Robert Glidden, Administrator of ESTHER GLIDDEN, deceased.
" 25, George Remsen, Administrator of JOHN A. REMSEN, deceased.
" 25, Charles D. Stackhouse et al., Executors of POWELL STACKHOUSE, deceased.
" 25, William Houck, acting Executor of MARY TUTTON, deceased.
" 26, Jonathan B. Mitchell, Administrator of WILLIAM H. CRAIGE, deceased.
" 26, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Administrators c. t. a. of WILLIAM BINGHAM, LORD ASHBURTON, deceased.
" 26, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Guardians of CHARLES C. COXE, late a minor.
" 26, William H. Coleman, Executor (as filed by his Administrator d. b. n.) of JOHN T. COLEMAN deceased.
" 26, Samuel K. Ashton, Guardian of ISAAC L. TYSON, late a minor.
" 26, James Madden, Administrator c. t. a. of JAMES O'BRIEN, deceased.
" 26, John B. Jones, Executor of MARY JANE ROWAN, deceased.
" 26, Charles W. Trotter Executor of SUSAN TROTTER, deceased.
9 27 14t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

ESTATE OF CATHARINE F. ROLAND, deceased.—Letters Testamentary on the will of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them to SUSAN C. HENDERSON, Executrix.

No. 1029 RACE Street;
THOMAS H. POWERS,
9 27 6t* No. 1528 SPRUCE Street;
or to their Attorney, WILLIAM J. McELROY,
S. E. cor. SIXTH and WALNUT Sts., Philada.

GERLACH & KLING,

IMPORTERS OF HOCK WINES,

NO. 116 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

A first-class Restaurant is connected with the Wholesale and Retail Wine House, where patrons may obtain, on accommodating terms, every delicacy the market affords. Patronage solicited. 9 25 3m

CARPETINGS.

1867. CARPETINGS. 1867.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the

BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS,

ROYAL WILTONS, AND VELVET

CARPETINGS,

ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS.

Now in Store and for sale by

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETINGS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.

OIL CLOTHS,

In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide.

HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL WORSTED VENETIANS.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

9 23 mwf2m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, September 23,

With the Largest Assortment

OF

SILVER-WARE

WHICH THEY HAVE EVER OFFERED, INCLUDING NEW AND DESIRABLE PATTERNS, NEVER BEFORE SOLD IN PHILADELPHIA. 9 18 wfm3mrp

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL	HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER	

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....75 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $1000

Cash Boxes or small Iron Boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $80, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
12 31mwfrp ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY MORNING, FROM NEW YORK AUCTION,

1 case of Genuine Waterproof Cloaking, $ '25.
1 case of French Rep Poplins, $1, very cheap.
50 pieces Black Poplin Alpacas, all grades.

HANDSOME PLAID POPLINS.

HEAVY CORDED REP POPLINS.

20 pieces Corded Rep Poplins, $1·25.
1 case of Wrapper Cashmeres, 31 cents, very handsome.
3 cases ROCKDALE BLANKETS, very cheap.
200 dozen LADIES' SILK NECK TIES, half price.

LYONS CLOAKING VELVET.

Superb Quality Cloaking Velvets.

ELEGANT BLACK SILKS.

HEAVY PURPLE EDGE GROS GRAINS.

BLACK SILKS at our well-known low prices.

REAL VALENCIENNE HDKFS.

75 real Val. Lace Hdkfs., at $3·25, extra cheap.
150 real Val. Hdkfs., $1 10 $10, bargains.
Handsome Pointe Collars.
New Hamburg Embroideries.
Elegant quality Irish Poplins.
Handsome new shades Corded Silk French Poplins.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Handsome Damask Table Linens from auction.
300 dozen Linen Towels from auction, 25 to 62 cents.
Handsome Damask Towels.
Richardson's Irish Linens, from auction.
3-4 Wide Cloth and Doyliea.

UNDERGARMENTS—MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.

A full assortment of Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers.
Men's Merino Vests and Drawers.
Boys' and Misses' Vests and Drawers.
Handsome assortment of WINTER GLOVES.

JOUVIN KID GLOVES.

Jouvin's Best Quality Kid, Fall Shades.
Handsome Silk Stick Fans
White Silk Fans. Colored Fans.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!

Closing out Hoop Skirts at bargains.
Closing out Hoop Skirts for want of room.
Cheap Bargains in Hoop Skirts.
Best Mechanic Corsets.

E. R. LEE,
9 24 tufs3t No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

LATE

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have now on hand a full supply of Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Merino Goods, suitable for Fall sales.

Ladies' Merino Vests $1, $1·12, $1 25, $1 37½, to $2.
1 case Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, from $1 to $3.
Boys' Merino Goods, all sizes.
Infants' and Misses' Merino Vests.
The above goods were ordered early in the season, from $1 to $3 below present prices.
Water-proof Cloakings, $1·25 and $1 37½.
All-wool Blankets, $4·75 and $5·75. Bargain.
1 bale best all-wool Flannels, ⅞ wide, 45c.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 43 50, 56, 68, 75, 85c., etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, Sacque Flannels, etc.
Shirting Flannels, large assortment.
50 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels 12½c.
One bale American Crash, 12½c.
Unbleached and Power-loom Table Linens.
Fine Snowdrop and Damask do. do.
Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28c.
Bleached and Brown Muslins, lowest prices.
Good yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 15c.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslin.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50 56, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Cotton and Linen Nursery Diaper, etc.
Black and White Balmorals, $1
Black and White Plaid Wool Shawls, $1,
Linen Shirt Fronts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

229 NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 4 wfm3m

DRY GOODS.

GENUINE WATER-PROOF CLOAKING, $1·37½.

Genuine Water-Proof Cloaking, $1·50.
Genuine Water-Proof Cloaking, $1·75.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

12½ CENT CALICOES, FAST COLORS.

18 cent Calicoes, new fall styles.
18 cent elegant fall styles Chintzes.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

200 PCS. CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

All-wool, 87 cents, 90 cents, $1, and $1·15 per yard.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

50 CENT BLACK ALPACAS, CHEAP.

50 cent Figured Alpacas,
75 cent heavy Alpaca Poplins,
Colored Poplin Alpacas,

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

$2 BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.

$2·25 Black Silks, gold edge.
$2 25 Black Gros Grains, a bargain.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

37½ CENT FRENCH CHINTZES, FALL STYLES.

37½ French Ginghams.

J. C STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

1 CASE CANTON FLANNELS, 20 CENTS.

1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 31 cents.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

BLANKETS.—1000 PAIRS.

We now offer for sale 1000 pairs fine Bed Blankets, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.

We will sell a good sound Blanket for a less price than soiled or damaged ones are sold for.

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair,
Fine all-wool Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 to $6·50 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $6 50 to $8·50 per pair.
200 pairs of slightly damaged Blankets, will be sold at about half price. Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTH WEST CORNER
1 11 fsmrp EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

DEPOT FOR FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Whose establishment for the sale of

House-Furnishing Dry Goods

Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to HOUSEKEEPERS RENEWING THEIR SUPPLY, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT

OF

FRESH LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
BORDERED TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS, TABLE AND
EMBROIDERED PIASO AND TABLE COVERS,

And every other article suitable for a well-ordered household. 9 17 tuf6t

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

MOW CHESTNUT

10-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,

AT $3·75.

Extra heavy, fine Blankets, at $6.
11-4 All-wool Blankets, at $6.
Very fine heavy Blankets, at $7 50.
Extra fine All-wool Blankets, $8, $8·50, $9.
11-4 and 12-4 Premium Blankets.
11-4 and 12-4 extra Premium Blankets.
12-4 and 13-4 English Whitney Blankets.
11-4 and 12 4 Swanskin Blankets.
12-4 very fine Melton Blankets
CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS.

MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES,

Lancaster, Allendale, and Honeycomb Quilts,
Marseilles Crib Quilts,

AT LOW PRICES. [11

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.